APRIL.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,598—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th Apr.
BL GANGES	3296	800	T. J. Alderton	3rd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
BL PENINSULAR.	5500	1000	J. Orman	17th "
				Tuesday.
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	21st "
BL CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	28th "
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigell	4th June.
† PESHAWUR	3929	600	L. E. Moule	11th "
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	18th "
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	25th "

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2955	500	W. J. Webber	30th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

1889.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	25th Apr.
ROHILLA	3511	600	M. de Horne	9th May.
COROMANDEL	4499	800	I. Reeves	23rd "

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct, every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st April, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th May '89.	10th June 1889.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July "
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July "
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. "

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 7th May, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 22, 1889

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	5th May.
bPOSKIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	25th May.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,609	650	5th June.

b This steamer will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	4,200	600	11th May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.

GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th proximo.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the Upper Deck, and are fitted with every requisite for Comfort. Separate Music and Smoking Rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1889.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2850 Tons, Captain J. SWAN, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, ports, and other commercial news. Subscription Rs. 10 per year.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at Verawal Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th April, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 25th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about MONDAY, 13th May, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 10th May.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd April, 1889. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN o Zanzibar's s s. "MALACCA," or the "SWORDSMAN" will sail as above early next month.
For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents, Mandvie.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP & RAILWAY COMPANIES.

FULL information as to this route from Hongkong to Canada, America, and Europe, may be obtained from the Undersigned who have been appointed Sub-Agents in Bombay, and will quote rates for Passage and Freight.

EWART LATHAM, & Co.

TO BE LET.—An Upper-Storeyed BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, with three good Bed Rooms, Dressing Room and Four Bath Rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to

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A FRESH SUPPLY JUST TO HAND FROM THE CELEBRATED MAKERS,
MR. TOM MORRIS AND MESSRS. FORGAN,
PUTTERS, DRIVERS, MIDDLE AND SHORT SPOONS.
Each Rs. 5.
CLEEKS, IRONS, AND NIBLICKS.
Each Rs. 6.
THE "ECLIPSE" BALLS, per dozen, Rs. 10-8.

PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

£6,582,529

Has been paid in claims by the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
Since its Establishment
in
1857.

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J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

FILTERS, FILTERS,

OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHEAVIN'S
COMPRESSED CHARCOAL.
PATENT CARBON BLOCK.
TIN CHARCOAL.
GLASS WITH CHARCOAL.
BOTTLE FILTERS.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER COOJAS.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.

All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
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J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

DEALERS in Diamond, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Shawls, Silks, Curiosities, Embroidery Work, Rampore Chudders, &c., &c.

Inspection invited. Price-lists free by post.
Address :—Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WORTH KNOWING.

ONE of the finest Wines shipped to India is BINET FILS DRY ELITE CHAMPAGNE of 1884 Vintage. Price Rs. 66 cash. All Mess Presidents and Good Judges should try a Sample and compare the Wine with that of other First Class Shippers.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.
Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	" 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	" 6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	" 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	" 40 & 50	
Shell do.	" 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	" 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	" 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.
Best *pebble*, for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring, resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	" 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	" 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	" 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	" 3	0

EYE PRESERVERS.

Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	" 2	0
Horse Shoe Spectacles	" 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze-sides	" 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	" 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	" 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.
A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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Carefully dispensed by Qualified Men, PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

PILSENER BEER
KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

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SO called because having watch movements and being fitted into a handy portable form of case, they are especially adapted to the requirements of travellers by sea or land. They all go for eight days, or in other words require to be wound once a week. They go in any position and are unaffected by rough or violent movement. They are protected by strong leather outer cases fitted with hand straps for carrying them about.
The frames are of solid bronze, richly gilded or nickelled or enamelled, having thick plate glass panels all round with polished bevelled edges and fitted so accurately that neither dust nor damp can enter.
Those that strike are spoken of as clocks, and those without striking parts as timepieces.
This distinction applies throughout the clock descriptions.
N. B.—All priced above Rs. 125 strike on a gong.

	Rs.
3½ inches high, cylinder timepieces	35
4½ do. do.	45
Medium size, 4½ to 5 inches high, timepiece, nickel and gilt, cylinder	55
The same with alarum	65
Plain gilt lever timepiece, 4½ inches high, lever movement	70
The same with alarum	80
4½ inches high, clock, with superior horizontal movement	90
The same with lever movement	100
5½ inches high do.	115
The same with repeater action	125
The same, repeater and alarum	140
Do. do. do.	180
Do. nickel and gilt, extra finished	200
Lever escapement alarum with two bells, striking quarters	225
Highly finished fancy enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs with alarum	275
Largest size, 15 inches high, chiming quarters on four bells and striking the hours on gong	450

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
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BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.
Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

THE

HOME-GOING SEASON, 1889.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAVE a LARGE CHOICE of USEFUL REQUISITES for TRAVELLERS by SEA or LAND, priced moderately for Cash.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	8 0	to 16 8
Travelling Suits	30 0	to 35 0
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	45 0	to 55 0
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	48 0	to 55 0
Best White Shirt Bands	each 4	4
Do. do. Collars	" 4	8
Best Oxford do.	" 5	0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	7 8	to 8 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0	to 12 8
Dressing Gowns	10 8	to 25 0
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests	each 6	0
Do. do. Pants	pair 6	0
Brown Cotton Socks	per doz. 8	8
Superior Merino Socks	do. 15	8
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks	do. 25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks	do. 30	0
Knicker-bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted	pair 3	8
Gauze Merino Undervests	per ½ doz. 12	0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests	do. 15	0
Stout Merino Vests	each 5	8
Stout Merino Pants	" 6	8
Gauze Merino Pants	" 6	8
Warm Gloves	" 1	8
Warm Mufflers	2 8	to 3 0
Travelling Caps	from 3	0
Best Tweed Hats	4	8
Best Linen Collars, all shapes	per doz. 6	8
Best Linen Cuffs	" 10	4
Overland Trunks, best make,	from 27	0
Solid Leather Portmanteaux	40	0
Railway Portmanteaux	13	0
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8	0
Soiled Linen Bags	5	0
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28	0
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete	from 15	8
Travelling Baths, with inside Basket	from 25	0
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete	from 25	0
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0	to 38 0
Ladies' Sun Hats	5	0
Overland Chairs	4	0

	Rs. a.
Money Belts, Solid Leather, with two Pockets	5 8
Money Belts, Pockets all round	from 2 8
Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
China Grass Slippers	1 0
Morocco Slippers	3 8
Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Woven Cholera Belts	2 12
Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Marine or Saltwater Soap	per packet 1 0
Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	3 0
Assorted Perfumes	per bottle 2 8
Travelling Pillows	each 1 8
Resais or Quilts	from 5 0
Scotch Mauds and Rugs	" 15 0
Cambric Handkerchiefs	per doz. 5 0
Metal Soap Boxes	from 1 8
Sponges 1-8, Sponge Bags	1 8
Rug Straps	1 8
Leather Purses	2 0
Sovereign Boxes	2 0
Razors, ready for use	2 0
Shaving Brushes	2 0
Nail Brushes	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 8
Hair Brushes	4 0
Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Nail Scissors	from 1 8
Penknives	" 1 8
Vulcanized India-rubber Baths	" 15
Hold-alls with Strong Leather Straps	" 8
Waterproof Dressing Cases, Holding Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Silber's Patent Water Bottles	each 10 8
Carbon Pocket Filters	4 8
Waterproof Coats	7 8
Air Pillows and Cushions	4 8

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

INVALID'S PORT.

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

London, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of "CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S INVALID'S PORT," and am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Lessee, Director & Sole Proprietor .....MR. H. STANLEY.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT,
LAST NIGHTS OF
BALFE'S BOHEMIAN GIRL.
ARLINE..... MISS GRACIE PLAISTED.
THADDEUS..... MR. CHAS. HARDING.

SATURDAY, 27.
FIRST PRODUCTION IN BOMBAY OF
LA PERICHOLE.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
OVERTURE AT 9 P. M.
THOS. H. BABINGTON,
Business Agent.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of 10 per cent., for the Year ending 31st December 1888, will be paid to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 13th proximo, at the Offices, Albert Building.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1889.

BASEL "MISSION" BALMATHA CLOTHS are made from the best English Twist. The Tweeds, &c., are made of Select Patterns, and being woven in the country are much cheaper than imported cloths. They can now be had retail and wholesale from the Depôt, No. 27, Hummum Street.

MECHANICAL ENGINEER seeks a Berth, Characters (European and Indian) 30 from 3 separate concerns for Sobriety and Competency. Is a Practical Turner, Fitter and Erector, has been Foreman of Turning Shop, (200 hands,) also Carriage and Wagon Shops including Saw Mill, (500 hands). Is now Foreman of Erecting, Fitting, Boiler and Millwright Shops, over 600 hands, native labour largely predominating. Address replies to "M. E. B.," *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for Supplying and Fixing Lightning Conductors in certain works of the Bombay Defences, of which full particulars may be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Middle Colaba.
2. Tenders which must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 20 as Earnest-money for each Tender will be received at 12 noon, on MONDAY next, 29th April.
3. The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
E. C. SPILSBURY, Captain, R.E.,
Exec. Engr., B. D.
Bombay Defence Office, Colaba, 22nd April, 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6-4-0 per Share (free of Income Tax), being at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1888, and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 8th May 1889. The Transfer Books will be closed from 24th instant to 6th proximo, both days inclusive.

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.- ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS COMPANY, Limited, in voluntary Liquidation).

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY possessing a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to import timber free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & COMPANY have received instructions to submit to Public competition, at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1889, at 3 for 4 p.m. exact time.

All that piece of land, with the factories, workshops, and buildings erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32, 21 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st May, of 1862, for a term of 50 years, with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the good-will of the business of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, which has been carried on upon the premises for the last 15 years, together with the engines, machinery, tools and plant, &c.

The above property will be offered in one lot.

Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application either to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, or to the Undersigned, and from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

MACFARLANE EDGELOW & HEMMING,
Attorneys for Liquidators.
Bombay, April 22, 1889.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th April, 1889, at 3 p.m., for transacting the following business:—

1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1888.
2. To Elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To Declare a Dividend.
4. To Appoint Auditors for the current year, and to Fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Saturday, the 27th April, to Tuesday, the 7th May next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJEE DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th April, 1889.

N.B.—The Account Books of the Company are open to he inspection of Shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., up o the day of Meeting.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
33, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
CATHOLIC BOOKS FOR SALE.

Arcer, the Story of a Vocation ; by Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane).—"It is long since a volume of fiction has come into our hands more like the torrent of Arnon in its onward flow, or borrowing more of pure light and hope from the sun-rising."—"Weekly Register." Cloth gilt 3 0
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A Call to the Christian Life ; by Pope Leo XIII. 0 1
For a King ! An Historical Romance ; by T. S. Sharowood, in 2 vols., cloth, each 2 0
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The Pope and Bible : An Explanation of the Case of M. Lasserre, and of the Attitude of the Catholic Church to Popular Bible Reading ; by Richard F. Clarke, S. J. 0 6
Reading with the Saints ; compiled from their writings for the use of Priests, Religious, and Christians in the world by a Priest of the Diocese of Clifton, with a letter of approbation from the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.—"A casket of beautiful gems of rich and rare excellence."—"Freeman's Journal." 2 3
The Wandering Knight, His Adventurous Journey : A Mediæval Pilgrim's Progress ; by John De Charteny, Brother of the Religious Order of Mount Carmel, and Canon Theologian of the Diocese of Cambrai. Newly translated into English, under Ecclesiastical Supervision, from the Edition of 1572, strongly bound in canvas, with quaint device on the cover 1 10

*** "It is probable that Bunyan, in his "Pilgrim's Progress" was much indebted to this work."

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NOVELTY THEATRE,
BY THE CELEBRATED CONJUROR,
PANDYA HEERJEE MADHAVJEE OF JAMNAGAR,
Who had the honour to perform before H. E. Lord Reay, H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, H. H. the Gaekwar, and H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar, &c.
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Under the Distinguished Patronage of the
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To be held at the Parel Mechanics' Institute, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant.
Admission Rs. 7, 1 Gentleman and 2 Ladies ; Extra Lady, Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had from Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any Number out of 7 Lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, and at Byculla, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within One Month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail foreiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th April, 1889.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an Election :
In JULY, to TEN EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS, of the annual value of £50, open to boys who on June 18, are over 12 and under 14.
In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS The Open Scholarships are of the Annual Value (on conditions) of £50.
For further particulars, with respect both to the Exhibitions and to the Scholarships, application should at once be made to The Bursar, Wellington College Wokingham.

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A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.
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ENAMELLED IRONWARE
Of all kinds and of the very best quality.
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FOLDING TABLES, WASH-STANDS, AND CAMP COTS.
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The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
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The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
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200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
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THE CHEAPEST GENUINE WATCH EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

GUARANTEED a good Time-keeper, lasting many years, quick winding keyless action, setting hands from outside the case, jewelled in six holes, well-finished throughout, enamelled Dial, seconds hand, Crystal Glass front, in stout Nickelled Silver case, which always wears bright.

ADVANTAGES OF THE "POPULAR" WATCH OVER TOY WATCHES.

It has a seconds hand. It is jewelled in six holes. It has an enamelled dial (instead of paper). It does not require a machine to wind it. It has a hinged back-opening showing the movements under a glass dome. The hands are set from outside just as in more expensive Gold and Silver Watches.

THERE IS NOTHING CHEAP ABOUT THE WATCH EXCEPT THE PRICE.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.
Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will, by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.
It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.
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Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	—
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BURGUNDY.		
From FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	" 23 0	" —
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	" —
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 8	—
" " " *	" 22 8	—
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	—
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	" —
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	" 5 0	—
From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S		
First Class Danish Export Beer		
Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	4 0	" 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
It lian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	" —
Finest Kummel	" —	—
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	—
Swiss Cheese in tins, from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest		per 1 lb. tin 1 4
From BUSH & BARNEWITZ, WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. —
Celery	" —	" 0 12
French Beans	" —	" —
Peas for Soup	" 2	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" —	" 0 12
Mushrooms	" —	" 0 12
White Cabbage	" —	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" —	" —
Smoked Sausages	" —	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" —	" 1 4

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Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine Beer, &c., (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.
Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat, India.

REGENT'S PARK CANINE SURGERY.—Extract from "Home and Colonial Mail," Dec. 24, 1881.
"From personal experience, we have no hesitation in saying that those who are in want of dogs, it matters not of what breed or variety, could not do better than to entrust the matter to Mr. CHAS. BELL-SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S. 51, Lanark-villas, Maida Vale, W."
N.B.—Dogs of every known breed, size and colour, can be obtained from the above address. No dogs are kept under the value of £5.

PRICES OF DOGS AS FOLLOWS WITH PEDIGREE :—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BOAR HOUNDS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones, Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling wate or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " 4 per cent. "
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody ; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE "St. JAMES'S BUDGET."
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"St. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION
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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p. m.
Volunteer Prize distribution, Town Hall, 9 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 22nd :—Khalif (s), from Penarth ; and Iran (s), Cardiff. Yesterday :—Kairos (s), from Cardiff ; Karagola (s), Kurrachee ; and Essex (s), Batoum.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bothwell Castle (s), for Freemantle ; Karoon (s), London ; and Knight Errant (s), Liverpool.

IN our list of arrivals by the mail the names of Miss Manners and Miss Garbutt were incorrectly given.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Juno entered the dock yesterday and the s. s. Glen Caladh Tower left it on Monday.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 13th April 1889 shows an increase of Rs. 20,415.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails per s. s. Sutlej will be closed at the General Post Office this day at 4 p.m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th March 1889 was 5,09,926 maunds and in money Rs. 70,281.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Hajee Abba, residing at Memon Mohola, has reported to the police the loss of seven currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 500, somewhere between his house and Tank Bunder on Monday last.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following papers will be read :—On the Spices and Narcotics of the East by Dr. W. Dymock, and Miscellaneous Notes.

DANCE.—A most enjoyable dance was given on Monday by the young men of Cavel. The hall and its approaches were most beautifully decorated and illuminated. The dancers thoroughly enjoyed themselves till the small hours yesterday morning. A word of praise is due to the untiring exertions of Mr. Amador Viegas, the manager, who, with no little inconvenience, worked towards its success.

GAMBLERS.—Ali Shaik Mahomed and Abdool Rahiman Shah were yesterday charged by Inspector Butterfield before Mr. C. P. Cooper with being found gaming on the public thoroughfare at Mandvie Bunder, and on conviction Ali Shaik Mahomed was fined Rs. 5 and Abdool Rahiman Shah, who had been previously convicted on several occasions for a similar offence, was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

SEIZURE OF CARTRIDGE CASES.—The police authorities recently made a seizure of two gunny bags containing empty Martini-Henri cartridge cases, weighing about five maunds. They were found in the possession of a shopkeeper at Keeka Street, named Muggun Gopall, and alleged to be Government property. The shopkeeper stated that he bought the cartridge cases from a Parsee for a sum of Rs. 10-12, whose whereabouts up to the present time cannot be found. The police are instituting further enquiries into the matter.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Condajee Govind, a mill labourer, was convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper with committing an assault against the person of Shree Nursoo at Oomercarry on Monday last with a stick and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. He was also further bound over in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for a period of six months. Rs. 15 of the fine, if recovered, was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gungaram Govindram, a noted character, was yesterday charged by Inspector Sanderson before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a dhotur valued at Rs. 1-3, the property of Abdool Curreem Hajee Abboobkur, a dealer in piece-goods, from his shop at the Null Bazaar on Monday last. The accused after stealing the dhotur was offering it for sale at the Chindee Bazaar, when he was arrested on suspicion, and subsequently the stolen article was traced to be the property of the complainant, who identified it. The accused on admitting one previous conviction and also pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Jewa Ismail was charged by Inspector Greyhurst with having on the 22nd instant committed house-breaking by forcibly entering the room of a woman named Gunga in a chawl at Cazee Street with intent to commit theft. It appears the woman Gunga locked her room and went out on the morning of the date in question, and returned about noon, when she found the lock of her door wrenched off and the door fastened from the inside. On looking through a chink she observed the accused jumping out of a back window and at once raised an alarm. A Borah who saw the accused jumping out of the window seized him and handed him over to the police. He was convicted and sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ISLAM CRICKET CLUB.—The annual social gathering of the Islam Cricket Club and friends took place on Saturday at Poynsur, at the beautiful country seat of Mr. Ibrahimbhai Rajanbhai. The members and friends of the club had mustered in strong numbers, and a delightfully cool afternoon enabled them to indulge in various out-door games, among which a cricket match and a very pleasant game at foot-ball were the most interesting features. The evening entertainment terminated in toasts to the Queen-Empress, the Viceroy, Lord Reay, the president, and the secretaries, after which followed the toast of the evening, "The Islam Cricket Club." The ringing cheers which greeted this toast was a happy sign of the popularity which this club enjoys among the young Moslems of Bombay. A start was made next morning for the Kennery Caves, where, like earnest antiquarians, the whole body of members passed the day in admiring the wonders around them, expressing the greatest satisfaction with a trip which had afforded them so much pleasure.

THE FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital respecting the death of Heera Vanmalee, a dhoby aged 45 years. It appears that at 4 p.m. on Monday deceased and his son, Nathu Heera, went to the Fort to see a relation. They went to Dwarkadass Lane, which is a narrow gully off Mint Road. As they went into the lane they saw a phaeton drawn up in the lane in front of a stable with a grey horse harnessed to it. A Bunnia boy named Underjee Jadowjee was seated on the coach box. The phaeton was preparing to go out of the lane, and as there was just sufficient room for one person to pass between the phaeton and the wall, deceased asked the lad Underjee whether they could pass and he said they could. They therefore walked on, when all of a sudden the phaeton and horse moved on briskly. Deceased and his son clung to the wall to escape injury, but the front wheel of the phaeton grazed deceased's son's right thigh and the splashboard to the hood caught the deceased on the left side of the head and jammed it against the wall, fracturing his skull. Some men who witnessed the occurrence came up and moved the phaeton towards the centre of the lane and carried off the deceased in their arms. Deceased was then bleeding from the head profusely, the brain was protruding, and he was unconscious. Deceased was then placed in a victoria and taken to the hospital, where he died an hour after admission. The verdict was that the death of Heera Vunmalee was caused by fracture of the skull, the result of his head having been accidentally jammed between the splashboard of the hood of a phaeton and a wall.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, Eve of Saint Mark, Evangelist and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Thursday, Feast of Saint Mark.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, Feast of Saint Mark.
6 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY AND A COMMON JURY.)

THE "GOLDEN GANG" CASE.

THOMAS STERLING, lately a guard employed on the G. I.P. Railway, was charged yesterday with having on the 27th December last voluntarily assisted in disposing of stolen property. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Russell and Lord Colin Campbell defended the accused.

Mr. Jardine, in laying the case before the jury, said the accused was charged with assisting in disposing of a gold ear ornament, valued at Rs. 220, belonging to a Mahomedan named Syed Fazal Hoosein. The ornament had been stolen from the complainant's luggage along with other jewellery of the collective value of Rs. 3,000. The ornaments had been stolen while in transit by Neil, with whom the accused was in the habit of messing. Some five or six weeks after the articles had been stolen, Neil and the accused went to the shop of a Marwadi named Rama Karan, and asked for a loan upon the ornament, which Neil represented at the time belonged to his wife. Of the money received from the Marwadi, Neil took Rs. 90 and the accused Rs. 100. Mr. Jardine said that Neil would be one of the witnesses in this case, but asked the jury to receive his evidence with caution.

Evidence being called, Syed Fazal, the owner of the stolen property, was examined as to the loss of his jewellery. The next witness was Richard Webster, station-master at Bhosawal, who was questioned in cross-examination as to the prisoner's character and antecedents. There was nothing to be said against the prisoner before he was arrested under the present charge. Neil deposed to having gone with the accused to a Marwadi's shop, and asked him for a loan. The Marwadi refused to advance any money without security, and so the witness and the prisoner returned home and took the earring to the Marwadi and pledged it with him for Rs. 190. The money was divided between Neil and the accused. In cross-examination Neil said he believed his wife had written to Constable Macarthy informing him that the earring was her property.

Ram Karan, the Marwadi with whom the ornament was pledged, said that when Neil brought him the earring, he told him to say nothing about the transaction, as he wanted the money to pay for his liquor. In cross-examination, the Marwadi said that Constable Macarthy had told him that he had received a letter from Neil's wife in which she claimed the ornament.

Col. Portman, Superintendent of Police, G. I. P. Railway, said he had issued an order for the arrest of the prisoner on the 6th February.

Mr. Russel, in addressing the court for the prisoner, said there was nothing to convince the jury that the prisoner knew that the ornament had been stolen. There was again no reason why they should not believe Mrs. Neil, who claimed that the ornament belonged to herself. Mrs. Neil was not said to be a woman bearing a very good character, and it was possible that she had received the ornament as a present from some friend.

His Lordship, in his summing up, said it was not proved beyond doubt that the prisoner knew that the ornament pledged with the Marwadi was stolen property, nor was he proved to be in possession of the property.

The jury having returned a unanimous verdict of "Not guilty," the accused was discharged.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.

Rowji Wamanjee Cadam was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a hatchet to a Hindoo named Rama Vittoo and his two wives named Kooshee and Oodia.

The complainant Rama Vittoo said he was a mill hand residing at Tardeo, the accused being the servant of a Parsi residing in the same locality. On the 7th February last he returned home from work, and after partaking of his evening meal, retired to rest with his two wives. Shortly afterwards he heard some one call out to Oodia, who left the room. Directly afterwards the prisoner entered the room and struck the complainant on the forehead with the blunt end of a hatchet, which partly rendered him insensible. The accused then struck Kooshee a blow on the hand with the sharp end of the hatchet, which rendered her insensible. After that he again turned to the complainant and struck him blows on the cheek, the chest, and the leg. An alarm was raised and the prisoner was secured by a neighbour. When the police came up it was founed that Oodia, who had gone outside, had also been assaulted. They were all conveyed to the hospital. In his cross-examination the witness said he had on one occasion spoken sharply to the prisoner in consequence of some provocation received from him. Witness denied that he had been drinking that evening.

Are you not in the habit of drinking *eau de cologne*?—I am not a gentleman, and cannot afford that luxury. (A laugh.)

At this stage the case was adjourned till this morning.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A MAGISTRATE AT FAULT.

IMPERATRIX VS. MANSARAM LAIKAN TELI AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was a review of a decision in the case given by Mr. G. D. Panse, first-class magistrate, Khandeish, who in July last discharged the first accused, but convicted the other two of dishonestly retaining stolen property and fined them Rs. 25 each or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. It was alleged that the complainant kept forty-eight bags of jowari in a goods van at the Bhadli station, out of which two weae found stolen the next day. The station-master proved the theft. He said that the bags were counted and found to be forty-eight, but two were stolen at night. A few days later, the jowari was found in the house of the first accused, who said that he purchased it at the market value. The second accused pleaded guilty, saying that he and the third accused purchased the jowari from a Bheel at a cheap rate. The third accused also pleaded guilty, making the same statement as the second accused. The magistrate discharged the first accused and sentenced the other two as mentioned above. The High Court having called upon Mr. Panse for a report as to the leniency of the sentence, Mr. Panse said that the two Marwaree Brahmins, the second and third accused, had of their own accord plainly stated that the jowari was purchased by them from a Bheel at a cheap rate. They confessed the offence and pleaded guilty to the charge. They were Banias, and "they of themselves repented for their own actions and voluntarily confessed the offence, and said that they have disgraced themselves and blackened their faces. They appeared quite pale. This conduct of the accused and their candid confessions led me to show them some leniency, and therefore I sentenced them to fine only. Accused persons confessed the offence while the case was in progress."

Their lordships considered that the sentence was inadequate, and were of opinion that the magistrate's explanation offered no reasonable excuse for the inadequacy, but owing to the lapse of time, the court did not interfere.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 18th April as compared with the statement of the 13th April, 1889:—

LIABILITIES.	April 13. Rs.	April 18. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,39,004	33,10,781
do. do. at Branches	43,18,559	49,59,263
Other Deposits	2,36,08,459	2,41,83,258
Post Bills	7,509	9,176
Cash Credits undrawn	9,00,795	7,28,161
Rs.	4,60,44,326	4,69,40,642
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,62,562	42,56,033
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	27,82,581	26,54,291
Loans on Security of do	1,09,71,102	1,15,46,870
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,008	4,025
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,93,65,441	2,01,69,166
Stamps, &c.	25,973	26,011
Dead Stock Rs. 6,11,081		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,26,081	3,26,081
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,91,923	2,49,741
Cash and Currency Notes	81,11,562	76,07,491
	4,60,44,326	4,69,40,642

THERE is balm for the wounded spirit of the claret-drinker. A Bordeaux correspondent says it is quite true that "large quantities of so-called wine are yearly manufactured in France from dried currants ; but it cannot be too widely known that none of this decidedly inferior article ever reaches the English market, being consumed solely by the French lower classes on account of its cheapness." We are very glad to know this. We had been under the impression that it was consumed solely by the upper classes in England on account of its dearness.

GLIMPSES OF PARLIAMENT.

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

AFTER the panegyrics on Mr. Bright had been uttered in the House of Commons on Friday, 29th ult., Mr. Fenwick called attention to the payment of members, and moved that, in the opinion of this House, it well deserves the consideration of Her Majesty's Government whether, and under what conditions, it would be expedient to revert to the ancient custom of paying members for their services in Parliament. The hon. gentleman said when he last brought forward this motion it was defeated by a majority of 57. Now there were 101 members of this House who were already in receipt of public money for political services, and they got sums varying from £20 to £1,000. His opinion was that a sum should be paid to members of Parliament equal to what was paid to members of the Chamber of Deputies in France—namely, a sum equal to about £375 a year.

Mr. Asquith, in seconding the resolution, said it was unquestionably the fact that, with insignificant exceptions, there was not a single country in the world, excepting England, where representative government existed in which, sooner or later, directly or indirectly, the State had not been obliged to remunerate the members of the Legislature. This proposal was the logical complement and corollary of the franchise legislation of the last twenty years. What was the good of a democratic suffrage if it was as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a working-man to get into the House of Commons? The hon. gentleman had suggested a reasonable compromise—namely, a payment of something like £1 a day, or £365 a year. That might very easily be met without imposing a single half-penny of taxation. It might be met, in the first place, by a rearrangement on a more moderate and reasonable scale, of official salaries. (Hear, hear.) It might be met by a very large reduction of the number of ornamental sinecures ; and it might be met further by the curtailment of their present grossly unreasonable pension and superannuation system.

The Home Secretary said it was preposterous to argue in support of this proposal that the pay of naval and military members of the House should be regarded as received for services in the House. Such money was due to them for past professional services, and was totally unconnected with their capacity as members of Parliament. What justice was there in compelling say, 570, members to receive remuneration which they did not want in order to gratify the wishes of the hundred members who might want it? He did not, however, believe one hundred members of this House would be found under any possible state of the circumstances likely to be seen in our time who would come forward and claim this salary as members of Parliament. The example of foreign countries was cited in reference to this matter, but he ventured to say that the public spirit which led men in this country to discharge public functions without pay was absolutely unknown. (Hear, hear.) He denied that poor men who were really fit to be in Parliament were excluded by the absence of payment.

Mr. John Morley said he had long thought that the existence of military, naval, and other pensions held by members of this House formed a very good argument for the present motion. He voted for this proposal last year, and he was convinced more than he was a year ago that this was a question in which the mass of the constituents, whether Conservative or Liberal, were taking an ever-deepening interest. If this proposal did involve an increase of a quarter of a million of taxation, it was advocated in the view of a policy which would easily recoup the Exchequer for that outlay. (Hear, hear.) It was said that not one-fifth of the members of the House would accept this payment. Well, he had never heard that a rich peer of the realm ever refused to take his £5,000 a year, or that the wealthiest member of the Government ever refused, or thought there was the least impropriety in taking every farthing of his official salary. He thought they were perfectly right, and that members would be perfectly right, to take any sum which Parliament fixed as an indemnity—which was the term he would use to describe it—for the sacrifice of time which a seat in this House entailed.

The House was "counted out" at twenty-five minutes to nine o'clock.

THE NAVAL PROGRAMME ADOPTED.

When the House of Commons went into Committee on Monday, 1st April, on the resolution authorising the expenditure of £21,500,000 for the purpose of building, arming, equipping, and completing for sea vessels for Her Majesty's Navy, Lord Charles Beresford resumed the discussion on Mr. Cremer's amendment, declaring it inexpedient to authorise the expenditure asked for by the Government. He remarked that twenty years ago, when our imports and exports amounted to £334,000,000, our navy estimates were £10,000,000, whereas now, when our imports and exports were valued at £680,000,000, our naval expenditure was £1,000,000 less than it was twenty years ago. In other words, we now paid for national insurance 1·85, as compared with 3·41 twenty years ago.

Mr. Forwood defended the Government proposals, which were criticised by Mr. Howell and Mr. Maclean. Sir Wilfrid Lawson thought if the Empire was in danger, it was rather strange that these proposals should have been so long delayed. The whole tendency of the Government proposals was to perpetuate international hatred.

The First Lord of the Admiralty, replying on the debate, in proof of the fact that the best way to maintain peace was to be prepared for war, reminded the House that the only serious war in which this country had been involved during the past forty years—the Crimean war—was one in which, if our armaments had been a little stronger, and if a little more decision had been shown in controlling movements, we never should have become involved. As to the inconsistency which it was said existed between the proposals he now made and his past utterances, he complained that statements were put into his mouth which he had never made. He would give the Committee some figures with reference to the money voted for new construction for the four years commencing 1881-82, and ending in 1884-85. In 1881-82 the amount voted for new construction was £1,680,000 ; in 1882-3, £1,770,000 ; in 1883-4, £1,930,000 ; and in 1884-5, £2,243,000. Any hon. member looking at the figures might say the increase of expenditure would carry with it an increase of out put. But it was not so ; and the only explanation was that sufficient money was not taken in some of the years to complete the ships. Coming to the period for which he was more or less responsible, the expenditure went up very much, and in 1885-86 it amounted to £3,750,000. That was the year in which a large vote of credit was taken. Next year the figures fell again to £3,500,000. The year afterwards, the first for which he was wholly responsible, the expenditure was £2,800,000, and the following year it stood at £2,700,000, while for 1889-90 it was estimated at £2,600,000. That was to say, there was during that period an apparent decrease in the vote for new constructions of something like one million. Yet in the first year they completed 17 ships with a displacement of 55,000 tons ; in the second year 14 ships of 55,000 tons ; in the third year, 30 ships of 86,000 tons displacement ; and this year it was estimated 33 ships would be completed, representing 77,000 tons. And in addition to that there was the Australian squadron of 14,000 tons, making the aggregate 90,000 tons displacement. Or, in other words, there had been an average addition in each year to the navy of 20 ships, representing 62,000 tons—three times as much as in the preceding period. That great increase had been due to their concentrating their attention on the work on hand, and finishing it as rapidly as they could. In each single year our output had been more than double that of any foreign nation. But that policy very rapidly exhausted the ships on hand, and on the first March 1890 they would only have four ships incomplete. They estimated if the Committee assented to their proposals that, during the next four years, they would be able to add annually to the navy 18 ships, representing an aggregate displacement of 88,000 tons.

Mr Pickersgill continued speaking until mid-night, when the Chairman rose and called, "Order, order," preparatory to leaving the chair. On the motion of Mr. Smith the closure was applied, and Mr Cremer's amendment was rejected, the Government resolution being adopted by 251 to 75 votes.

FLOGGING OF CRIMINALS.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, 2nd inst., the Earl of Miltown proposed the second reading of the Larceny Act Amendment (Use of fire-arms) Bill. After referring to the increased use of fire-arms by the criminal classes, the noble Earl said the country demanded that the nuisance should be put a stop to, and he held that the remedy which had proved so effective in the case of garrotting should be applied to this new danger. The bill simply applied the penalties of the bill of 1863 to criminals found in the possession of fire-arms, and made them liable to be flogged in the discretion of the Judge. Lord Norton supported the second reading, holding that twenty-six years' experience had proved the truth of the principal of the Act of 1863, which applied flogging to garrotters. Lord Herschell said the arguments that had been used in support of the bill were founded on a misapprehension as to the success of the bill which provided for flogging in the case of garrotters. A return for which he had moved in the House of Commons showed that it was not the Act of 1863 that put an end to garrotting, but that it had been reduced to narrow limits before that Act was passed, and was not reduced to any narrower limits after the passing of the Act. The Prime Minister said he had happened to be in the House of Commons when the bill of 1863 was passed, and his recollection differed very distinctly from that of the noble and learned Lord (Herschell.) His recollection was that the introduction and passing of the bill acted like a charm, and that as soon as it became clear that it would pass there was a very large diminution in the crime of garrotting. (Hear, hear.) Unless his memory grossly deceived him, the measure had been one of the most efficacious ever passed. (Hear, hear.) The evil with which the bill dealt was a great one. It was very necessary to check the use of fire-arms that had quite recently been introduced in this country, and he thought the balance of argument was in favour of the second reading of the bill. The bill was read a second time.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE STARS.

SIR HOWARD GRUBB has in hand, at his astronomical works in Rathamines, near Dublin, the construction of a considerable number of telescopes ordered from various countries to enable their scientific men to take part in the coming photographic survey of the heavens including instruments ordered for the Mexican Government, as well as for the authorities at Melbourne, New South Wales, and for the British Government for Greenwhich and Cape Town, and for the Oxford and Cork Observatories. The installation for the Mexican Government was despatched on the 23rd March from Dublin. Like all the other installations in course of completion at the Rathmines Astronomical Works the Mexican one is a 13-inch telescope with a 10-inch guiding telescope mounted alongside, and it is finished in most beautiful fashion. The instrument carries as all the others will do, a telescope specially connected for photographic work, of an aperture, as stated, of thirteen inches, coupled to a guiding telescope of ten inches aperture. The special features of the completed Mexican instrument consist in its extraordinary rigidity and firmness, and its marvellous accuracy in the clock-driving movement. This is secured by a beautiful system of electrical control from an independent pendulum, and so wonderfully delicate is this control that when any error exceeding the one-fortieth of a second of time occurs, the rate of the clock is brought to its normal condition by a compensating arrangement, which also actually erases any error that may have occurred, it being impossible that the error should at any time exceed the one-fortieth part of a second. In recognition of the merits of this beautiful contrivance the Society of Arts in London presented Sir Howard Grabb with a medal. This system of electrical control, which the inventor designed for the photographic instruments, has attracted so much attention that a set of the apparatus specially arranged for demonstration purposes has been ordered to be placed in the South Kensington Museum. All the standards fixed on at the Paris International Congress with respect to defined particulars are being carefully attended to in the construction of the instruments, though a certain latitude is being permitted to the judgment of the maker. The Oxford order is nearly completed. The next instalment will be for the Observatories at Greenwich and Cape Town, the work for these stations and Melbourne being considerably advanced. These are also 13-inch photographic telescopes, with a 10-inch guiding telescope mounted alongside. Besides these, Sir Howard is engaged on a number of instruments for photographing interesting objects in the heavens, such as nebulæ, clusters, &c. one of these being for Vizagapatam, in the Madras Presidency, India, and another for Mr. Waterlow, near London.

Sir Howard is busily pushing forward to completion another novelty in astronomical instruments, this being constructed for the Smithsonian Institute, in Washington, U.S. This instrument is a heleostat, and will be of unprecedented dimensions—the largest ever made. It is an instrument of most elaborate construction, used for reflecting the rays from the sun in an absolutely constant direction, so that no matter what may be the position of the sun its image can be kept continuously on a spectroscope or other instrument used for the examination and analysis of its light. The work on the great 28-inch refractor for Greenwich Observatory is progressing satisfactorily, as is also a 36-inch reflector for the Observatory of Mr. Crossly, M.P., at Halifax, and a fine 9-inch refracting telescope to be erected at Ballarat, Australia.

A PROMISE WELL KEPT.

WITHIN the past few days a working man named Thomas Kelk, residing at Worksop, and at present employed as carter by the Worksop Co-operative Society has been rewarded in a singular manner for a service rendered by him to a young lady some fifteen years ago. It appears that Kelk was formerly a soldier and in the autumn of 1874, although he had then left the army, he went to Stockton-on-Tees in his regimentals to have his photograph taken. While there he noticed a carriage stop in one of the principal thoroughfares. The coachman got down from the box, but had scarcely reached the ground when the horse dashed off at a terrific pace, dragging the carriage behind it, in which was seated a girl six years of age. It was evident to all who saw the runaway that unless he was stopped the child would in all probability be killed. Kelk walked into the middle of the road, waited till the advancing horse reached him, and then sprang at its head. He was carried about 100 yards hanging on to the horse's head, but succeeded eventually in stopping it. The child, who was very much frightened, thanked the man again and again, took his address, and told him that she could not reward him for his bravery then, but would do so when she came of age ; and told him he would hear from her in the future. True to her promise, on attaining the age of twenty-one a few weeks ago, she made inquiries as to the whereabouts of Kelk, but her efforts for a time were unavailing, until a commercial traveller happened to know the man Kelk at Worksop and promised to make inquiries as to whether he was the man sought for. His investigations proved the Worksop man was the one wanted. The family was communicated with, and Kelk received a letter asking him to go to a station near Manchester this week. He did so, and was met by a carriage and pair, and taken to the home of the child—now a woman—whose life he had saved. Arrived there he was hospitably entertained, and before leaving was presented with a handsome gold watch, a gold guard and seal, and £80 likewise in gold. The watch bore the following inscription :—"Presented to T. Kelk for his bravery at Stockton-on-Tees in 1874." Needless to say, the affair has created quite a sensation in Worksop, and the townspeople are loud in the praises of the young lady who had so faithfully kept her promise.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bothwell Castle, 1,653 tons, Captain R J C Todd, sailed yesterday for Freemantle with a general cargo.

THE British s s Kairos, 1,911 tons, Captain T Liddle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff with a cargo of 3,552 tons of coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE British s s Khalif, 1,475 tons, Captain A S Nash, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Penarth, with a cargo of 2,907 tons of coal. She is consigned to the B I S N Company.

THE British s s Iran, 2,316 tons, Captain A Delargy, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Cardiff with a cargo of 5,067 tons of coal. She is consigned to Edward, Bates, and Sons.

THE British s s Essex, 1,675 tons Captain A H Burgess, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum with a cargo of 78,001 cases of kerosine oil and 3 deck passengers. She is consigned to the Bombay Company, Limited.

THE s s Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Captain J J G Mathews, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Canal with a general cargo and the following saloon passengers :—Captain and Mrs Taylor and infant, Revd Marshall, Mr B Rees, Mr. T Aves.

THE s s Karoon, 1,422 tons, Captain W G Saunders, sailed yesterday for London via Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surgn-Major, and Mrs O'Connel and 2 infants, Mr Sharp, E R S, and Mrs Sharp, Surgn-Major Panks, Mr and Mrs Robinson and infant, and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi with a general cargo and the following cabin passengers :—Mr J H Jones, Mr L B Ker, Mr and Mrs G A Martin, Mrs Palliser, Mr Edulji Cowasjee, Lieutenant H F Jacob, and 665 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From.
22	Khalif (s)	Nash	Penarth, March 21.
	Iran (s)	Delargy	Cardiff, March 29.
23	Kairos (s)	Liddle	Cardiff, March 22.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Kurrachee, April 20
	Essex (s)	Burgess	Batoum, March 28.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Bothwell Castle(s)	Todd	Freemantle.
	Karoon (s)	Saunders	London.
	Knight Errant (s)	Mathews	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—Steamers Sutlej, for China ; Krishna, Mangalore ; and Iran, Marseilles and Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—1,100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 80 bales cotton, Booth and Co ; 4 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 5 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 5,688 dholls coir yarn, M Mooljee ; 330 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee ; 1,100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 48 bales hemp, and 120 cwts ginger, B Morarjee ; 136 bales hemp, P Ookerda ; 200 bales wool, G Toolseedas ; 966 cwts myrabolums, Piers Morris ; 507 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 1,005 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj ; 1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 2,630 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee 15 bales wool, Chimandass J ; and 20 bales wool, F Khoopchand.

Knight Errant s—127 bales hemp, A R Khan Mamed ; 31 bales hemp, S Ramji ; 1,002 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; and 75 cwts ginger, M Allybhoy.

Ataka s—618 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee.

Clan Sinclair s—50 bales wool and 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 7,400 cwts wheat and 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 1,150 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; and 1,050 cwts myrabolums, B Morarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Karoon s—11 cases bristles, Beier and Katz ; 6 bales tanned goat skins, E Gamjee and Co ; 6 cwts myrabolums, T Narranjee ; 220 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; 116 casks copra oil, M Jaitha and Co ; and 4 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

Bokhara s—10 cases condiments, Cowasjee, Dinshaw and Bros ; 3,000 cwts linseed D Sassoon and Co ; 1 bale tanned hides, Owen and Okell ; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,020 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; and 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HULL.

Volturno s—1,017 cwts myrabolums, C Veerjee ; 520 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co, Ld ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed, K Luckmidass and Co ; 999 cwts myrabolums, C C Jussawalla ; 1,454 cwts myrabolums, J Essa ; 1,462 cwts myrabolums, Beyts, Craig and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ataka s—1,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 1,401 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 400 cwts buffalo horns and 300 bales cotton, G Lockart and Co ; 1,500 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 5,914 cwts wheat and 5,900 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Strathearn (s)—10,002 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 396 cwts mustard seed and 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 1,000 cwts ground nuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts buffalo horns and 1,100 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co ; and 8,920 rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Knight of St John s—720 cwts wheat, J Fachire ; 438 cwts wheat, H C Noor Md ; 100 cwts copra, D Jeitha ; and 450 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Asia s—31,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts ground nuts, and 2,940 cwts castor seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara (s)—300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, J. C. Bushby and Co.

Worsley Hall (s)—90 bales gum Arabic, F Hurst.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 9,286 cwts gingellyseed and 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 139 cwts gingelly seed and 999 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 350 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 387 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 175 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, 50 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 400 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Asia s—5,401 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,966 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co. ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maple Branch s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 400 cwts myrabolums, C C Jassawalla ; and 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co, Ld.

Olympus s—770 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Olympus s—200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; and 1,000 cwts castor seed, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Excelsior s—31 cwts mustard seed and 800 cwts weed-seed, Volkart Bros ; and 9 cases Indian curiosities, The Imperial German Consulate.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sutlej s—140 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 66 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 25 bales twist, A E Esmalji ; 20 bales twist, P F Talati and Co ; 285 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 258 bales twist, B R Mody ; 81 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 17 cases piece goods, and tin boxes, &c, C M Bhesania and Co ; 50 bales twist, Hajee A Esmal and Co ; 10 bales twist, T Topen ; 31 bales cotton, S Sudotrai ; 43 cwts sharkfins, and 6 cwts fishmaws, W Nuthoo ; 50 cwts sharkfins, A Joosub ; and 8 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Sutlej s—100 bales twist, S J David and Co ; 689 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 225 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co ; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and and Co ; 50 bales twist, C Ebram ; 42 bales grey clothes, and 15 bales country yarn, Lyon and Co ; and 100 cwts sandalwood, J Peerbhoy and Co ;

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwara s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 18.

FROM LONDON.

Govino s—1,000 casks cement, Walsh, Lovett and Co ; and 250 kegs red lead, H Waljee.

Peshawar s—100 kegs paint, E E Kurwa.

Paxo s—250 kegs red lead, C Goculdas.

Clyde s—20 cases cod liver oil Ball, Bevan and Co, Ld.

FROM HULL.

Volturno s—100 cases matches, S A S Dawood ; 200 case matches, A M Hussunally ; and 25 cases matches, E Dawoodbhoy.

FROM LI

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA.—As used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. each, obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

FLOWERY, EXTRA FINE and UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE TEAS, at Rs. 1-12, 1-10 and 1-6 per lb. are the FAVOURITE TEAS largely consumed by REGIMENTAL MESSES, and OFFICERS of the MILITARY and CIVIL SERVICES throughout India.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO THE HOMEWARD BOUND CABIN HOLD-ALLS, for Sponge, Comb and Brushes, Pomade, Shaving Brush, Nail Brush, Soap, &c. Strong Waterproof Sheeting and Leather Straps. Rs. 5-8 and 8-8. THORPE & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

HOLD-ALLS, Best Tan Canvass, will hold Rugs, Blankets, Pillow, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c. From Rs. 9-8. THORPE & Co., The Travellers' Outfitters, Bombay.

USEFUL and FANCY PRESENTS to suit all ages and all classes at all Prices, always in stock at SHROFF BROTHERS. A single visit will satisfy anybody.

ON VIEW.—Mr. Fraser Hore's Bone-fide Auction Sale of Valuable furniture, by Wimbridge, Bay Charger, Books, &c., at 33, "Sirdar's Mansion," Apollo Bunder, Fort.

SMALL Cross-bred Fox Terrier BITCH, Black Head, White Muzzle, Tan Spot over Eyes, Steel Chain, Collar, followed undersigned near Post Office, on Sunday last. Apply to No. 72, Apollo Hotel.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.—Cheap Full-sized BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls, Cues, Lamps and Marking Boards.—Apply to A. C. TREVOR, Esq., Malabar Hill.

SEASON ICES.—Four kinds daily, every day different kinds, also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—A Second-hand, English-built VICTORIA, must be Comfortable and in Good Order. Apply to "B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A PORTABLE ENGINE of 10 H. P.—Apply, stating lowest price, to "T.," care of this office.

WANTED.—A COPYING CLERK writing a good fast hand. Salary Rs. 25.—Apply, in own hand-writing, to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—An ASSISTANT, either European or Portuguese, possessing knowledge of Tobacco business. Apply, stating salary and previous experience, to "K.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—TWELVE BOYS for the Choir of St. Nicholas Church. Apply to Rev. H. D. BERESFORD, S. John's House, Umarkhadi.

BILLIARD CHALK. As. 2 per doz.; Tips, 100, Rs. 1-1; Cues from Rs. 1-12; Cement, Wafers, and Spots, As. 8 per packet. Balls, real ivory, per set, Rs. 30. Other requisites, very cheap.—D. B. MODY, 29, Apollo, Street.

LANOWLEE HOTEL OPENED for SEASON VISITORS. Charges Rs. 3 per day per head.—SHAPOORJEE BOMANJEE IRANEE Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most Comfortable, Central and Accommodative Hotel on the Hill. It affords all the comforts of a home. Charges moderate.

KHANDALLA.—JEEWAJEE VILLA to LET Furnished for the remaining Season. Apply to JEEJEEBHOY JEEWAJEE, 105, Frere Road, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO SUBLET, for remainder of Hot Season, "ROCKDALE," a reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply to FRANK ORR, Mahableshwar.

TO BE LET.—For 6 Months, a completely furnished BUNGALOW (including Piano) at Breach Candy, suitable for a small Family, from 1st or 10th May next. Rent Rs. 175 per month. May be inspected from 6 to 7 p.m. Apply to Mr. C. MARCKS direct, or to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, House Agent.

TO LET.—The Cool and Comfortable Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, since and now in the occupation of Mr. C. F. Nicholson, Solicitor. Possession on 1st May 1889. For particulars, apply to MOHOMEDALLY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, No. 10, Old Imambara.

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION, offers special advantages to clergymen and members of the Scholastic profession. Apply to the Agents, Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

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PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

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CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

SACCHARINE PALLETS Annas 14 per box, Tube Annas 8. Granular Citrate of Magnesia Annas 8, per bottle. Refreshing Saline Re. 1.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

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PATRINOS !!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GLADSTONE BAGS, a very large stock very best finish, lined Canvas, Leather Pockets and Nickel Mountings, also Fitted Bags and Dressing Bags in neat Brown, Black Morocco, sizes from 20in. to 28in.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains, Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z, care of this paper.

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DENTAL SURGEON,

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AND

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

DR. FAKIRJI R. BONESETTER,

SURGEON, L. M. & S.,

WALKESHWAR DISPENSARY, No. 52. Hours 6 to 10 a.m., 3 to 6 p.m., and at all hours during the night.

Between These Hours at No. 71, Sayed Abdool R. Street, near the Parsee Alahibag, where he specially attends to cases of injuries and accidents.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (DHURUMSALA) AT WALKESHWAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st May, 1889, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner, Mr. Mejee Vussonjee, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6681 square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Walkeshwar, within the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 1 and 2, new Nos. ( ) and old survey No. ( ) and new survey Nos. ( ) and by the Municipality of Bombay under ward Nos. 3115, 3116, 3117, and 3118, and street Nos. 128, 129, 130 and 131, all which premises are situate at and on the south-side of the Public road, called the Girgaum Back Road, formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvie, now called the sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property formerly of Bhugwan Culla, but now of Damjee Jadowjee, on the west by the property of Damodar Luckmidass, on the north by the vacant ground of Pandurung Senoy, and on the south by the public passage leading to the Hin loo Temple at Walkeshwar, and which the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the Krishnabai and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 21, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE of handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, close to Messrs. Lalbha, Ebram & Co., Bellasis Road.—

A number of handsome Arab horses, suitable for single and double harness and saddles, the property of Arab dealers proceeding to their native country.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the executor and executrixes of the Will of the late H. A. Suntook, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned valuable jewellery, viz:—

Gold English watches by McCabe and Marshall, Geneva watch, brilliant, pearl, ruby, cameliau, carbuncle and signet-rings, brilliant shirt studs, albert chains, lockets, collar buttons, sleeve links, solitaires, shirt studs, seals, pen and pencil cases, watch rings and hooks, spectacles, and eye glasses by Menist, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., Ld., at Tank Bunder, by order of the voluntary Liquidators and on account and at the risk of Mahomedally Moosajee and Co.

About 82 tons teak scantlings of different sizes in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms,

5 cases superior fancy woollen cloth for coats, trousers and suits, just landed ex s. s. Peshawur, consisting of fancy check coatings, Japanese coating, potted coating, black and white check coating, check cutting, check screw coating black twill, fancy venetian, fancy checks and stripes, birds eye coating, check venetian white serge, vicuna, &c., &c.

The pieces which are from 10 to 15 yards in length will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bruce Lane, Fort, in the office of Messrs. Punnet and Co., the whole of office furniture, consisting of writing, sample tables, pigeon holes, chairs, cupboards, shelves, sample bottles, sample toys, copying presses, screen, clock, &c.

The above will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly, opposite the Persian Consul's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flowervases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, Hink's table and hanging lamps, Persian and velvet carpets, &c., the property of C. P. ROBINSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, April 24, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 23.

THE English Markets remained closed for the Easter holidays yesterday, and the only fresh telegraphic news to hand through Reuter is from New York, where ready Mid-Uplands remained at 10 15-16 cents, while July Futures were ten points lower, at 10·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales against the same figures last year, and 1,100 bales in 1887 on the corresponding day, and the totals for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	4,000	4,000	1,100
Three days' do. ...	21,000	12,600	14,200
Since 1st Sept. 1888.	5,350,000	5,200,600	5,132,200

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	7,51,777
" " Branches ...	Dec.	"	2,59,296
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	5,74,799
Government Securities	Dec.	"	5,639
Loans	Inc.	"	6,75,768
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	"	8,03,725
Cash with other Banks.....	Inc.	"	57,818
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	5,04,071

The diminution of some five lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance as disclosed by the statement issued this afternoon for Monday is not more, if it is not less, than was generally anticipated, seeing that provision had to be made during the earlier part of last week against the closing of the Bank for the holidays. In the items which go to indicate the requirements of trade, the statement shows a considerable increase in Bills discounted and Loans; and though there had been a good increase in private Deposits, the net expansion of the trade demand is represented by nine lakhs, an increase in Government Deposits having helped the cash balance. Export business has been resumed today with an absence of the activity which characterized its most important branch before the holidays; and though a return of animation, if fostered by the markets on the other side, may be expected, there seems no reason to anticipate anything beyond the usual brisk demnad for money natural to the season of the year.

COTTON.—The firm tone of this market was maintained yesterday, and though the day was generally observed as a holiday, transactions in Cotton to the extent of nearly 3,000 bales were reported, exporters having been buyers of Julgaum and Dhulia at Rs. 215-23 and Rs. 208, respectively; and local consumers takers of Indore, at Rs. 213½; Karanja, at Rs. 215-20; Bhownuggur, at Rs. 225; and Mowa, at Rs. 224½ per candy. Today, checked by the high level which prices have reached, and probably also by the fall of 10 points in futures, buyers have held back, and only a small business has been done in a quiet market, with prices, however, generally quoted as before. The total purchases have hardly exceeded 1,500 bales, consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 195-202; Pachora, at Rs. 211; and smaller lots of Dhulia, at Rs. 208-9; Barsee at Rs. 223; Nuggur, at Rs. 202½; Wudwan, at Rs. 232½; and Bhownuggar, at Rs. 216 per candy. A small parcel of old Dharwar found a buyer at Rs. 205.

WHEAT.—A few transactions took place in this market yesterday on the basis of previous rates; and to-day only a moderate business has transpired, the tone having remained steady and prices quite unaltered.

SEEDS continue to attract but little attention, and business has been resumed at a very moderate scale, while prices for all descriptions have remained steady at our last quotations.

The receipts of produce into Bombay for four days, Friday to Monday, have been as follows:—

Cotton	34,402	bales.
Wheat	198,887	cwt.
Linseed.....	46,444	"
Rapeseed	64,992	"
Gingelly	12,890	"
Poppyseed	7,517	"
Groundnuts	4,437	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Liverpool business has been done to-day in cotton at 21s. 3d. per ton, and cotton has also been taken for Dunkirk at the same rate. Cargo for Marseilles has been booked at 20s. 3d. for ton.

EXCHANGE has been rather quiet to-day without much change. A fair amount of Merchants' Bills came out for cash at 1s. 4 13-32d. and some for May delivery at 1s. 4⅜d. and 1s. 4 11-32d. Three months' sight Credits for June have been quoted at 1s. 4 5-16d. and a transaction for August delivery was reported at 1s. 4 9-32d. Forward Bank Telegraphic has been quoted at 1s. 4 3-16d. for May, 1s. 4½d. for June, and 1s. 4 3-32d. and 1s. 4 1-16d. for July transfer. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 13-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·73.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened and remained weak during the greater part of the day under the influence of Calcutta and the decline in the Presidency Bank's cash balance, par having been quoted for Fours for cash and the next account and 100 3-16 for the 30th May, with buyers on the second line and sellers on the third. Subsequently rates hardened a little, and closed 1-16 per cent. higher for cash and 1-16 to ⅛ per cent. for the coming account. For the other denomination 103½ to ⅝ is still the nominal quotation.

SHARES have been neglected, and the only changes we have to make in our list this evening are a decline of Rs. 10 in City of Bombay Mill sharers, at Rs. 1,030; of Rs. 5 each in Empress and Jivraj Balloo, at Rs. 710 and 1,015, respectively; and an advance of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit, at Rs. 1,270.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	975
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	All	10 do.	990
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		122
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	137,320	250	125	5 do.	146

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,120
Empire Fire Insurance Co	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1 060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,900

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£10	All	£3-16-9	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent...	...	£100	...	...	...

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,250
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	700
Apollo Press Co. (small shares).....	750	400	400	Rs. 20	270
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	235
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.....	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	137½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	400xd
East India Press Co..	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,071xd
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.....	400	250	...		200
Fort Press Co.....	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,550
French Press Co.....	300	500	500	Rs. 80	540
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.....	450	500	500	Rs. 25	412½
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	210	450	All	Rs. 45	360
Manmar Manfg. Co....	1,000	250	250	Rs. 0	210
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New Indian Press.....	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	800
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	400
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1 150xd.
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

COOMBES—April 18, at Zetland Pillas Oxbridge, Middlesex, Captain William Coombes.—(By telegraph.)

AT SEA.

DEATH.

ELLIS—March 31, at Sea 2 days out from Bombay, on way home, Surgeon-Major J Ellis, of the Indian Medical Staff.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DE SOUZA—At 26, Love Lane, Mazagon, Geraldine Winifred, the infant child of Dr. and Mrs. Jos. A. de Souza, aged 7 days.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

VANSITTART—DIAMANDOPOULOS—April 17, at St. Thomas' Church, Saharanpur, by the Rev C D Westerhout, H Vansittart, to E Diamandopoulos.

DEATHS.

DE SA—April 21, at Amraoti, East Berar, from remittent fever, Pedro Francisco Norberto, the only son of F. X. de Sa, Agent, Mofussil Company, aged 10 months and 15 days.

REILLY—April 20, at Akola, West Berars, the infant son of Surgeon and Mrs E W Reilly, aged 2 months and 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1889.

THE Nizam's Political and Financial Secretary has recently issued a memorandum on the Hyderabad Budget for the current year. It is a clear and candid statement, and it will add to the reputation of the able Administrator who has prepared it. But it will not tend to a growth of confidence in the financial condition of Hyderabad, or in the methods of administration which prevail in that State. Mr. Mehdi Ali frankly admits that the condition of the finances is becoming every year less satisfactory. And in a statement which reads more like the criticisms of a vigilant Opposition than an exposition by a Chancellor of the Exchequer he indicates with unsparing frankness where the weak points of Hyderabad finance are to be found. The most salient facts in the situation are a reduction of the cash balance to a lower figure than it has fallen to at any time since the introduction of the budgetary system, and an estimated deficit on the current year of over twenty-three lakhs. The significance of this latter fact will be realised if we remember that little more than two years ago the Nizam was persuaded to offer a contribution of twenty lakhs a year to the Government of India for three years for the purposes of imperial defence. Had that offer been accepted by Lord Dufferin the Nizam's Government would have had to deal between now and next October with a deficit of nearly half a crore of rupees. The money could only have been raised by borrowing, and borrowing at Hyderabad is an expensive process, some of the sowkars of the Nizam's capital having a kind of prescriptive right to nine per cent. or as much more as they can get. Financial pressure has indeed already made itself felt. During the first few days of the present financial year, which began, if we mistake not, in October, the Government had to borrow over fourteen lakhs to meet the urgent necessities of the administration, and this, we are told, is not expected to be repaid shortly. And yet the disadvantages of the situation are by no means summed up in the fact that the estimates for the current year show a deficit of twenty-three lakhs. A year ago Mr. Mehdi Ali showed that while the known and determined liabilities of the Government amounted to more than a crore and a half, the recoverable outstanding sums due to them were less than two-fifths of that amount. There is no evidence in the statement before us of any diminution in the gravity of this aspect of the situation. The claims that have been sent in to the Debt Commission are understood to amount to over eleven crores. So far as we can learn, nothing has yet been done to reduce them. That there is a Debt Commission in existence we infer from the fact that an allowance has been made for an office establishment for one. But it would seem to be time for that body to justify its existence, or at all events for the Government to allow it to do so, since we learn that the claims under enquiry await disposal pending consideration by the Government of the Debt Commission's report on the character and antecedent of these claims. There is the best of reason for believing that the bulk of them are fictitious. But there is a possible remnant of solid claims amongst them, and until the amount of these has been ascertained the condition of the State finances will remain even in better years than the present uncertain and unsatisfactory. Hyderabad has not gone far towards the creation of that financial reserve which Mr. Mehdi Ali a year ago showed to be one of the most pressing necessities of the State. A reserve consisting, for example, in a substantial investment in Government of India paper, would have enabled the administration to meet the necessities of a year like this with money borrowed on easy terms. Such a reserve has for some time been under consideration, and there seems to be an intention to make a beginning in that direction during the present year.

The deficit is by no means entirely due to failure of revenue resulting from a deficient rainfall. Little more than one-third of it indeed is to be found under the head of Land revenue; the remainder is due to an increase in expenditure. This is the most unsatisfactory part of the situation, and Mr. Medhi Ali is evidently keenly alive to the fact. Not only is the expenditure estimated at more than sixteen lakhs over last year, but other expenditures will have to be met on account of reforms for which no provision has been made in the Budget, as well as for increases of salaries already sanctioned but not given effect to by the Government. Thus far no one seems to have been able to deal effectually with the growing expenditure of the State. Here and there the attempt to keep down expenditure appears for the moment to have succeeded. Thus, for instance, the military expenditure last year, though it was over sixty-eight and a half lakhs, showed a reduction of over three lakhs and a quarter, mainly in savings on the irregular troops. But the economy was delusive and tantalising; for in the estimate for this year the military budget springs up again to no less than seventy-two and a quarter lakhs, and the explanation is that provision had to be made for payment of three and a quarter lakhs of arrears. Apparently, then, the State is no nearer than it ever was to the time when a sensible reduction can be looked for in the senselessly extravagant outlay upon an army for the most part useless. Another unsatisfactory feature of the Budget is the rich crop of unfulfilled intentions which are sampled in its pages. Mr. Mehdi Ali speaks frankly about these, and it is to be hoped that his candour will lead to practical results. For example, the Budget of last year was drawn up on the understanding that certain reforms in the customs tariff, which were then under contemplation, would be carried out before the close of the year. These reforms are still under contemplation, as the sands of the Egyptian desert are under the contemplation of the Sphinx. And yet a survey of the Hyderabad customs tariff would yield results quite as curious as any that followed the Government of India's investigation into the fiscal systems of the Native States. Again, last year a substantial growth in the abkari and opium revenue was anticipated as a result of the appointment of a highly paid Excise Commissioner. Nothing was done, however, to increase the efficiency of the methods of the department, though we believe that for several years past the Government have had under their notice proposals by which the opium revenue alone could be made to bring in several lakhs a year more than it does. A similar state of things has to be recorded in other departments. The introduction of quarter-anna post cards was contemplated during the year, and provision was made for it in the Budget. This, however, has gone the way of other "contemplated" reforms. Strong things have been said in previous statements upon the irregularity with which the accounts of the Government workshops have been adjusted, and peremptory rules were drawn up soon after the Minister's accession for making these irregularities impossible for ever hereafter. And yet Mr. Medhi Ali has to complain that notwithstanding these rules the accounts were not adjusted during the year. More than once the Political and Financial Secretary has urged that the post office should be made to serve a wider range of public necessities than it does. We have to confess that nothing has been done in that direction, and that the department still restricts itself to the elementary function of carrying and delivering letters. It would be interesting to learn the cause of this almost chronic inability on the part of the administration to carry out its own good intentions. There has been no lack of good advice. For years past the necessity of curtailing a military budget which is as much beyond the necessities as the means of the State has been insisted upon by the honest and capable administrator in charge of the Political and Financial office. For years past the need for economy in this direction has been admitted—admitted as freely as the necessity for curtailing the large permanent pension list which is known as the list of mansabs. And yet the military expenditure for the current year is estimated at little short of three-quarters of a crore, while the mansabdars will draw fourteen and a half lakhs. It is not easy to suggest a means by which the realities of Hyderabad finance should be brought into conformity with the good counsel so often tendered to the Government. Doubtless the Minister, who is honestly determined to work for the good of the State, will see that Mr. Mehdi Ali's protests against extravagance and irregularity do not fall upon barren ground.

There are some features in the Budget which will be noted with interest by those who have paid attention to the development of Hyderabad affairs. The Education Department, under the efficient control in the first instance of Mr. Seyyid Hussain, and afterwards of his brother, Mr. Seyyid Ali, has had increased opportunities for usefulness; and large additions have been made to the number of primary schools and of pupils receiving primary education. For the first time the resources of the department were last year augmented by a considerable contribution from local cess—a new feature in Hyderabad finance, which has come in with the system of local finance inaugurated by Sir Asman Jah a little more than a year ago. It is to be observed with satisfaction that this scheme, which, if properly worked, may be turned to very good account, has been put into operation without delay, though no arrangements have been as yet made for the establishment of district boards. The irrigation scheme, which was sanctioned by the Minister at about the same time, is also an accomplished fact. Over eight lakhs were expended last year, and this year ten lakhs will be laid out, of which half will be raised by loan. This is the most promising reform which has been brought about in Hyderabad for some years past, and it is to be hoped that it will be energetically carried out. The Budget as a whole is, however, far from satisfactory, and its lessons will be lost upon the Nizam's chief advisers if they fail to draw from it the practical inference that when the finances are in the hands of a capable and economical Administrator, he ought to be armed with power to insure the economy and the regularity in the working of the administration for which he has consistently pleaded.

THE protest of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce against the silver plate duty was drawn up before Mr. Goschen expressed in the House of Commons his inability to remove the duty. But none of the arguments contained in this brief but weighty affirmation of opinion have been affected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's declaration, and it is to be hoped that this latest contribution to the discussion will find its way both to the Secretary of State and to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The Chamber show that the fall of silver has added new strength to the argument for repeal. The duty of eighteen-pence an ounce was not so long since a duty of thirty-five per cent. upon the cost; to-day it is forty-three per cent. In other words the duty is becoming increasingly protective and increasingly prohibitive, and whatever arguments may be employed upon the point it will be impossible to get over the fact that the rates have almost kept Indian silver ware out of the English plate market. It seems strange that while our Government is doing its best to foster technical education and to improve the technical skill of Indian artificers, the Government at home should stand out for a duty which yields them little and which discourages an interesting and elegant handicraft. The taste for Indian silver ware will grow, but it will not be easy to send much into England while a pedantically exacting standard of fineness is set up for the exclusion of a good portion of the work of our Indian silver workers. Give the trade a fair field, and with the increasing cheapness of silver and the increasing appreciation in which India silver ware is beginning to be held, a substantial trade ought to grow up—one small contribution in its way to the industrial revival which Captain Beauclerk writes of to-day, and which we all desire, though none of us can even show the way to it with confidence.

THE *Pioneer* yesterday gave currency to a report that Mr. Mehdi Ali is about to protest against Mr. Howell's displacement by sending in his resignation. Hyderabad is often the source and the object of many strange rumours, but it is seldom that a story so opposed to inherent probabilities finds its way into print. No native administrator that we ever heard of has thought fit to impress upon the Government of India his preference for any particular Resident by a peremptory message of the "he goes I go too" order. It would naturally occur to any one who had heard the Nizam's Political and Financial Secretary credited with intentions of this sort that that official's tenure of office could not be dependent upon the presence or the absence of any Resident, but on the confidence of the Nizam and of the Minister, and there is no reason to suppose that that has been in any degree shaken. There has been nothing in recent events which will supply a basis for the belief that Mr. Mehdi Ali's resign

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRIMES ACT.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

Mr. Conybeare, who actively sided with the tenants at the recent evictions in Donegal, has been summoned to appear before the magistrates at Falcarragh on a charge of conspiracy to resist the law.

A NEW AMERICAN SETTLEMENT.

NEW YORK, APRIL 22.

Oklahoma, a part of the territory allotted by the United States Government to the North American Indians, was opened to-day to settlers, when a rush of fifty thousand to occupy the lands took place. It is much feared that bloodshed between the competing settlers will ensue.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 12th inst., left here for Bombay at 8 p. m. this evening, and the s. s. Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at 7 p.m. this evening.

ANOTHER FIRE AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, APRIL 23.

Another fire has broken out again at Salabatpura. Ten pukka houses have been destroyed. The belief in incendiarism is increasing. Additional police is needed. Messrs. Winchester and Gibbs worked admirably. The Borahs and Musalmans deserve the greatest credit. Messrs. Nanumiya, Heynes, and Pranlal Shivlal exerted themselves hard and worked bravely. Messrs. Meer Gulambaba Khan Store, Ramlal Bolram, Bhamishanker Anupram, Balmukand Mancharam, Edal Beheram, and Purmanand were conspicuous.

MUNICIPAL AND SANITARY MEASURE FOR THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 23.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is preparing a municipal and sanitary measure for submission to the Government of India with a view to legislation being undertaken.

THE BRITISH EMBASSY AT TEHERAN.

Lord Salisbury has resolved to strengthen Sir H. Drummond Wolff's hands at Teheran by the appointment of a Military Attache to the Embassy. This officer will be selected from the Indian Army.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived this afternoon.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived this evening.

APRIL 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa arrived here yesterday morning,

PORT SAID, APRIL 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 20.

The Anchor Line steamer Armenia left yesterday morning for Bombay.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 20.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th instant, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 22.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Imperator left here for Bombay this evening.

APRIL 23.

The mail steamer Nepaul, from Calcutta, arrived.

ADEN, APRIL 22.

The steamer Labourdonnais arrived here last Saturday at 2 p.m.

The Italian mail steamer Domenico Balduino left here for Bombay at noon.

THE LATE MR. BRIGHT.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

MR. GLADSTONE'S eulogistic speech on Mr. John Bright a week ago, as is not unfrequently the case with the oratorical efforts of the leader of the Opposition, sounded even better than it reads. It was generally felt to be worthy of the occasion, though it will not compare with the oration delivered by the same statesman upon the death of his great rival, Lord Beaconsfield. Mr. W. H. Smith, though he brought a smile on the usually gloomy features of Sir H. Kay-Shuttleworth by referring to "the death of the right hon. member for *West* Birmingham" (Mr. Chamberlain's division) spoke feelingly; Lord Hartington also acquitted himself of his task with ability, and Mr. Justin McCarthy, who spoke at a moment's notice, was almost eloquent. Mr. Chamberlain, whose speech was considered an intrusion, disgusted everybody by his vulgar references to matters of pounds, shillings, and pence. The whole of his remarks jarred on the ears of those who listened to them, and Mr. Chamberlain would not have felt flattered if he could have heard the comments passed afterwards by his colleagues in the lobby.

Some of the things which have been written in praise of John Bright in journals where he was the best-abused man in the world for many years have been hard reading for consistent men. Hard reading because the writers are not in real sympathy with John Bright's views. They could not mean what they said. His ideal and theirs have scarcely anything in common. It is, therefore, with a feeling of satisfaction that I have found one journal honestly saying of John Bright's opinions and aims after his death what it was accustomed to say while he was living. This paper considers the late Member for Birmingham to have laboured for the men of England all through his life, save for the last two years. Will those two years of (so-called) sanity save him? By no means. "Nothing of the dead but what is true," says one solitary Diogenes. "And," adds this stern and uncorrupt critic, "in our souls we cannot say that any man in the whole range of the history of the last eighty years, not even the polymaniac Gladstone himself, has done more—perhaps not so much—to precipitate the catastrophe which he was of late, and we still are, trying to avert—the total abandonment to lies and the consequence of lies—than John Bright." From this it is easy to charge the dead Tribune with having acted in all he did solely from sordid and interested motives. It goes, too, without saying that he was prejudiced and fanatical, and that his work was resultless, no gain being reckoned in any direction. It follows, therefore, that the truth about John Bright "is that posterity will trace to him as much as to his former crony, Mr. Gladstone, what may be termed the blood-poisoning of the body politic. The United Kingdom is in fact suffering, and seems likely long to continue to suffer, from 'Bright's Disease.'" Who shall say that the race is losing its vigour when such virile matter as this is freely produced? The *Times* and other repentant papers ought to be sorry that they did not content themselves with burying Cæsar: to praise him was evidently wrong—nay more, a crime.

OPENING OF THE BHOWNAGAR-PORBANDAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PORBANDAR, APRIL 18.

YESTERDAY evening the last rail of the Bhownagar-Gondal-Junaghad and Porbandar Railway was laid, and a train from Dhoraji, the old terminus of the Bhownagar-Gondal Line, run through to the wharf at Porbandar. The work of laying the rails was begun in December last, and carried on till within the last month entirely from Dhoraji towards Porbandar. A quantity of material, however, having reached Porbandar by sea, work was pushed on vigorously from this end too. A week ago a gap of about six or seven miles remained unfinished and was diminished by about a mile a day.

On the 16th, when the hour at which the junction would be effected was known, arrangements were made to give as much public importance to the occasion as short notice would admit of. All the European and prominent native officials of the State were asked to be present at the laying of the last rail the next day, and the hour at which the train would pass the town on its way to the wharf was made known by beat of tom tom. Special arrangements were made by the Administrator to bring in the school children by train from the rail head, as the occasion will be remembered by many of them when, alas! we of the older generation shall have passed away. From 4-30 p.m. ranks of school children with improvised banners, people in carriages, on horseback, on camels, and on foot streamed from the town along the Dhoraji road, passed the new "Home Farm" to the appointed spot beyond the town, and at 6 o'clock H. H. the Rana and Mr. Lely, the British Administrator drove up, and were received by Mr. Shadbolt, Executive Engineer of the new line, and Messrs. Drew, Spooner, and Tudball, Assistant Engineers. Among those present also were Kumar Shri Bhawshingji, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford, and Mr. O'Shea. A gap of about three rails' length lay between the rail heads, now so very near and yet so far. Workmen were in readiness to lay the unfinished portion, and on the Dhoraji side of the gap, the engine gaily decked with streamers of many colours and festoons of green leaves stood ready to steam across. Chairs were arranged on a carpeted space, which was kept clear by a body of State police, and H. H. the Rana, Mr. Lely, and the rest of the party having taken their seats, the signal for work was given, and in about ten minutes the junction was effected and the seaport town of Porbandar brought into touch with the Kathiawar railway system.

The last bolt, however, was held in suspension, while Mr. Shadbolt in a few appropriate words asked the Rana to put the final touch. Addressing His Highness, Mr. Shadbolt said:—

"We cannot yet congratulate ourselves that we are celebrating the completion of this railway. There are many bridges to finish, stations to build, and other works to carry out. But if the rails alone do not make a railway, they at all events constitute a very important part of it, and the linking of Dhoraji with Porbandar is a matter of sufficient interest to attract the large company of spectators assembled here. The rails have been laid from both ends and the gap has been steadily diminishing. Yesterday evening about a mile remained; that has been completed during the day, and the last two or three rails have been laid in your presence. All that now remains is to fasten this last joint, and it will be a gratification to all here present if your Highness will put in the bolt which is required, thus completing the work and allowing the train which is waiting to pass in safety, and carry us to the town of Porbandar."

The bolt was placed by the Rana and screwed home, and as the last wrench was given, three cheers for the Rana Saheb were proposed by Mr. Shadbolt and responded to with a right good will. The Administrator then proposed three cheers for Mr. Shadbolt, to whose untiring energy is due the rapidity with which the work has been carried out. This cheer received an equally hearty reponse, and the iron road being now complete all moved back to allow the train to pass. Giving three solemn blasts, quite befitting its stately appearance, the engine steamed slowly over the newly laid rails, followed by shouts and much excitement from the crowd. A halt was then called, and a general movement made in the direction of the train, which consisted of sixteen open trucks and a brake van. With the exception of one truck reserved for the official party, all were filled with school children and their friends and teachers. The train now presented a very pretty sight. The engine with its gay streamers fluttering in the fresh seabreeze, the open trucks filled with noisy, laughing children dressed in raiment of many colours, the motley crowd remaining, which even with a mighty effort sixteen trucks could not absorb, all helped to make up a scene which will probably be remembered as one of the most conspicuous, if not the most pregnant, of future advantage which the British Administration has introduced into Kathiawar.

A couple of miles brings us to the fine bridge over the Porbandar Creek, and the crowd is soon left behind. A mile or so more and we steam past the railway station, and sweeping round a curve run past the town parallel with the creek. The way from the railway station to the wharf, three miles, was lined with crowds of men, women, and children, the majority of whom had never seen a train before. The air seemed to vibrate with the murmur of the multitude, while every now and then a cheer, led by some enterprising individual, rose above the din and was echoed by the crowd in the train. At intervals along the line parties drawn up with cocoanuts, rice, and red powder did *puja* to the engine as it steamed by. Besides the crowds lining the way and covering the space between the town and the rails, the flat roofs of the nearest houses were thronged with women. Approaching the wharf, the rails pass within a few yards of streets and lanes leading out of the town, and these were all crowded with eager spectators. Passing a knot of women and girls, who were gazing awe-struck at the strange, throbbing monster gliding slowly by without any apparent motive power, the whistle sounded with a sudden shrillness that sent most of them flying for their lives. One old lady, however, stood boldly at her post, and breaking a cocoanut showered the water on the engine. At the bunder the space was more confined, and here the people were packed in a dense mass, and even on the masts of the large buggalows in the creek sailors were perched watching the unusual scene on land.

Indian crowds are always distinguished by a wonderful variety of costume and colour, but Kathiawar can, I think, carry the palm against the rest of India, and Porbandar probably against the rest of Kathiawar in this respect. Here we have a strange mixture of green, blue, yellow, purple, white, and pink as prevailing colours, in many cases all in one turban, and colours and subtle shades of colour are specially striking in an assembly such as yesterday drew forth. The town itself must have been literally deserted. Women, who from their shy looks had probably not been outside their streets or perhaps houses for months, mingled with the throng, and the general enthusiasm was something to remember. Alighting from the train a small space was cleared and the Administrator's head clerk mounting on a truck with a prepared speech, an effort was made to still the noise of the assembled multitude. As well try to still the tumult of a troubled sea. When, however, some degree of silence was obtained within a small radius, Mr. Maniram said in Gujerati that the Porbandar Railway, which was now *un fait accompli*, had been built out of money saved by the Rana Saheb. A few complimentary sentences followed, and three cheers for the Rana were again called by the Administrator, and one of the most important events of the administration terminated.

A brief sketch of the origin and progress of the railway is here appropriate:—

In July 1886 the extension of the Bhownagar-Gondal Line from Dhoraji to Porbandar, a distance of about 70 miles, was proposed by the Administrator, Porbandar State. The cordial support of Government was given, but the line would necessarily pass through territory belonging to more than one foreign State, and unavoidable difficulties naturally arose, which were, however, tided over with a masterfulness which brooked no defeat. In March 1887 the survey was begun and completed by the end of the following May. On 16th December of the same year a meeting of representatives of the States concerned was held at Dhoraji, and it was decided that from the 1st January 1888 the Dhoraji-Porbandar Railway should both for construction and working purposes form an integral part of the Kathiawar Railway system. On the 30th December 1887 H. E. Lord Reay, in presence of a large representative assembly from all parts of the province, turned the first sod of the new line, and his Excellency in thanking H. H. the Thakor of Gondal, through part of whose territory the line passes, for his hearty co-operation in this important work, dilated at some length on the benefits that would accrue to both states. It was the wish of all concerned at the time that as soon as the first sod had been turned, work should begin, but the final formal sanction of the Government of India had not been received and did not arrive till February, and some further delay occurred in collecting a staff of engineers and subordinates. In March the required land was marked out and taken over, and at the end of the month earthwork was started. In April cholera appeared and interfered with the work, sometimes in one place, sometimes in another, but fortunately never on the whole length of the line at one time. Besides many small bridges and culverts, there are seven important bridges, that over the Bhadur river being the largest, eleven spans with 63-feet girders. Material for all bridges was collected before last monsoon, and after the rains masonry work was put in hand. Some of the principal bridges have been finished, one of which over the Bokira Khari we crossed in the train yesterday; the rest are well advanced. As already stated the laying of the rails was begun in December last, and on the 17th April, less than four months after, a train was run through from Dhorajee to Porbandar. The work has been carried out with astonishing rapidity, and too much credit cannot be given to the Executive Engineer and his Assistant Engineers.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I write to thank you for the more than kind and courteous notice my letters on industrialism in India received at your hands in your leading columns of the 16th instant. It is very gratifying to me to find that the *Bombay Gazette* should think I had ever so little advanced a subject of so much importance to this empire. The *Pioneer* also, in noticing my first letter to you, was good enough to say that it had value.

At the same time both your contemporary and yourself think I have gone too far in holding out hopes of a widely spreading industrial system that might quietly be founded on methods known to the experience of other nations, and wish me to retrace my steps, and to suggest with greater precision how I propose to commence practically the organization of industrialism in India. In reply to this kindly conveyed criticism I beg to urge as follows:—

Though a practical consideration of ways and means must, as a matter of course, be sooner or later undertaken, perhaps in every *talooka* of the empire, I do not think I have personally placed myself in a position where a declaration of what I would advise is necessary for consistency. I think it would rather be presumptuous in me to do so at this stage. I have ventured to point out evils—evils that, as you say, are not denied in the body industrial and politic—and to urge inquiry into facts, the first fruit of such inquiry to be a well considered remedy. That remedy I hesitate to anticipate. I almost dread to think that there may be none, or none that is applicable. But taking a hopeful view—and who writing in Bombay can help doing so?—I am not all the same prepared to say offhand that any particular scheme of protection will answer. I am not prepared to say that protective tariffs are required. They constitute a violent remedy, and one the mere hint of which shocks one-half of my friends. I am still less prepared to say that State-financed and State-managed industries are unassailable. Their mention displeases the other half. I am only prepared to say that in the absence of other sufficient means one or the other seems unavoidable, because some such strong well-known economic regimen would appear necessary to set the empire right again. And here all my friends agree. You cannot, I think, quite fairly expect any one person to say unassisted that a particular course will everywhere in India reverse the effects of a neglect of economic precaution persevered in throughout one whole generation. And you can the less do so, inasmuch as the neglect has been deliberate, and sanctioned explicitly not only by Indian Government and opinion, but also by the British Houses of Parliament and by the entire economic sentiment of the British nation—a sentiment acting in error, but acting for that reason none the less decisively.

I have suggested inquiry into facts. And here more latitude of expression is possible. There are two modes of inquiry. They may be tried singly, severally, or together. One is the inquiry by Government, by survey or by commission. The other is by the country itself in the way of an industrial league. For the latter the Congress and the Patriotic Association are already, as it were, to the matter fashioned.

The question is one that is beyond politics. In such an inquiry all Indians can cordially work together. Englishmen at home will sympathize. The Government must devise and fashion the remedy that the ascertained facts will suggest, if, as I understand, they do not know it already. It is the business of Government to do so. I may say that it is my own personal idea that commissions on economic subjects, though admirably conducted and weightily reported, have been of late years very barren of results, and that it may, therefore, be better to pin our faith to a popular industrial league than to a Government commission on industries. But where there could be no hostility, jealousy need have no place.

In conclusion, I would like to repeat that writing in Bombay renders me necessarily hopeful of the future of industrialism in India. If only the same or similar conditions can be got together elsewhere as exist side by side in this thriving manufacturing city, the future of Indian industries would be assured. These conditions are capital, land, material, labour, and profits. Granted a fair market, and the last named—the profits—depend upon a business-like combination of the other elements of trade. Of those others all, excepting capital, can be had abundantly all over India with equal or greater facility than in Bombay. In Bombay the capital appears to be subscribed by a wealthy patriotic-leisured class. Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahommedans have, it seems to me, competed to make Bombay the Manchester of the East—Manchester combined with Liverpool.

Elsewhere, only leaving out Calcutta, the question is where the capital is to come from, and how its combination with labour, land, and materials is to be made to result in profits. Those are the points to which our inquiries must first tend in India.

Apologising for occupying so much of your space,—I am, &c.,

Bombay, April 23. F. BEAUCLERK.

COLLECTOR-PRESIDENTS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Ginwala, in his letter published in your issue of the 18th instant, has gone into ecstasy on learning that the Bombay Government has taken a retrograde step in appointing the Collector of Surat President of the unfortunate Municipality of that unfortunate city. In an unpatriotic fit Mr. Ginwala forgets that the nomination of Mr. Meer Gulambaba Khan to preside over the rather too spirited municipal commissioners of Surat was a great mistake, and for that mistake the Municipality suffers. Mr. Meer Gulambaba is a rich and kind-hearted nobleman, but he is not an administrator, not being trained to work and to manage general meetings. He does not know what hygiene is, and hence his failure. The Ahmedabad Municipality, under a non-official president, has done its work remarkably well. It has conferred more sanitary benefits upon the city within the last four years under a nominated president than it did under the Collector-Presidents within the previous twenty years. Mr. Ginwala forgets that a child does not learn to walk without some falls, and that if it were always carried in hand by its fond parent lest it should be hurt, it will never be habituated to use its own legs. The municipalities were for a long time under Collector-Presidents, and if they be not allowed to conduct their work under a nominated or elected president, they will never learn to manage their own affairs. Nothing can be learnt without practice. The failure at Broach and Surat is to be regretted by all the well-wishers of local self-government. Let it give a warning to the municipal commissioners of other towns and cities as well as to the authorities who appoint presidents. The former should act prudently, and the latter should nominate competent men to preside over municipalities.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Ginwala's share in achieving the happy results at Broach and Surat, Ahmedabad has not much reason to fear the fall of his sinister eye.

NO PESSIMIST.

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AFTER the fierce onslaught on certain aspects of missions made by Canon Taylor and Mr. W. S. Caine, one is apt to regard mission reports with some suspicion. But there is one point which must strike one after a perusal of the report of the American Mission for the year 1888, and that is that it strives honestly to be a faithful narrative of failure as well as of success, of the dark as well as the bright side of the missionaries' work. On the bright side there are certainly some figures which it will be difficult for ill-wishers of missions to gainsay. Thus, contrasting the year 1888 with 1878, it is seen that the number of churches is 33 against 23 in 1878, the number of communicants is 1,988 against 1,127, the number of baptized persons is 3,278 against 2,005, the amount of contributions by Native Christians is Rs. 4,383 against Rs. 1,335, the number of schools is 125 against 48, the number of pupils is 3,151 against 1,827, the number of Sunday schools is 103 against 10, and the number of Sabbath school pupils is 4,005 against 725. On the other hand, the fact is honestly admitted that some of those on the rolls are only nominal Christians. Here is an extract from the report of the missionary at Wadale in the Ahmednagar district:—

Mr. Fairbank writes:—"Since the last week in November we have been able to tour extensively, visiting in succession Panchegav and Newase in the north-western part of our field. Sonai and Shingave-Takai in the south-western, Dedgav and Chande in the central portion, and Awhane in the south-eastern. Newase we found to be a very hard place for Christian work. There has been continuous work here for over forty years. Ramkrishnapunt was stationed there in his earlier days. So was Marutirow Sangle. Kassimbhai and others have followed; but as yet there are few Christians, and even these are either excommunicated or ought to be. There are two schools here among the Mahars, and they seem to be progressing favourably. But the Mahars of Newase are 'Mehetre' over 175 villages. 'Mehetre' means caste authorities. All matters relating to the Mahar caste in these 175 villages are brought to them for decision. Besides possessing this authority, money dues are also paid to them. Pride and money thus combine to make them resist the Gospel. Here, in Newase, we also found high-caste people who knew the truth, and were much impressed by it. But caste holds them in an iron grasp, and they seem powerless to free themselves.

From the same station (Wadale) comes an interesting report from the missionary's wife about the girls' schools at the place. Mrs. Fairbank writes:—

"The much-hoped for girls' school at Wadale was opened on January 26th with twenty-one boarders and eight day-scholars. Now, in December, there are twenty-nine boarders and sixteen day-scholars, ten of the latter being Hindu girls from the village of Wadale. We are specially grateful for these Hindu girls, for at first it seemed next to impossible to induce them to attend regularly. Now they not only come to the day-school, but to the Sunday school and church services as well. They stand during the singing and shut their eyes with bowed heads during prayer, just like Christian girls, and their parents make no objection to their doing so. This school supplies a long-felt need in the district. Most of the parents of the girls are ignorant; yet they are very desirous that their girls even should study. This fact shows a decided advance on the subject of female education during the past few years, and is encouraging to us."

From the report of another station in the Ahmednagar district there is the following interesting extract:—

Dr. Ballantine writes:—"During the first part of the year our tours were to the north and west of Rahuri, and in many places we had excellent opportunities of reaching the people. The organ played an important part in attracting and keeping an audience. We were repeatedly invited into the principal part of the town, where all the people turned out to listen to the music, and in the intervals heard what we had to say with respectful interest. Our catechist, originally of Brahmin caste, was with us, and by his earnestness and sincerity commanded attention in many places. He especially pleased us by his forbearance and gentleness of spirit under trying circumstances. In one small place, where there was no village *chowdi*, we went together to the temple of Maruti, which stood, as in all Hindu villages, at the entrance of the town. We stood on the raised floor of the temple, while the people sat around outside listening. While we were talking, a patil came up, and after a few minutes, strode up very fiercely to our catechist and angrily pulled him off to the ground below. He did not retaliate in any way, but said: "I can preach from down here just as well as from above." The people evidently did not sympathize with the patil, and he himself seemed to be somewhat ashamed. Instead of being at all troubled by this affair, our catechist afterwards spoke highly in praise of the patil, and said he must not be blamed for defending his idol's temple from profanation; and that if such a man were converted, he would be just as zealous in a good cause. This spirit of toleration is not common enough among our native Christians to pass unnoticed."

But among the numerous extracts which may be culled from the pamphlet we think that one of the most interesting is the account of the formation of a girls' school at Worli.

Mrs. E. S. Hume writes:—"During the month of May, whilst we were at Mahableshwar, one of the most intelligent of the girls attending the Parel School was married. The husband of this child, and more especially her father-in-law, were entirely opposed to the thought of her studying any more, and forbade little Sonu's attending school. We were troubled for her sake as the child was eager to learn. But the law was laid down and no one had any choice in the matter, until in June Sonu was returned to her mother's house. She then came for a few days on the sly, until her brothers-in-law acted as spies, and she was discovered. She, however, came to the Sunday School week after week, though often only to hide in a corner and listen to the Bible story and hear the singing. In the meantime we were invited to the mother's and had a pleasant call. There we met an aunt, an own sister of Sonu's mother, and were urged by her to visit and open a girls' school in the village of Warli, where she lives. We consented to think of this if she would take us there. The aunt said she would see what could be done. Soon after, on a Sabbath morning, little Sonu appeared at the Sunday School, and insisted on our waiting outside the village as we left until her aunt should come and go with us to Warli. 'And,' she whispered, 'if you will have a school in Warli for girls, then I may come to that.'

"We waited, but no aunt appeared. The next Sabbath I was unable to go. We afterwards learned that on four successive Sabbaths the aunt had walked from Warli to Parel, a distance of four miles, in the hope of persuading us to return to Warli with her and to have a Sunday school on her mother's verandah. On the fourth Sabbath, Miss Lyman and I, at Sonu's *whispered* earnest entreaty, waited an hour or more at the appointed spot until the aunt arrived. With her came a brother and a widow friend. The brother consented to my returning home for Miss Millard, who was to go with me, and in a cordial way agreed to be 'long on the road' walking, until we should get around. We went to Warli for the first time, July 22nd, and a cordial welcome was given us by Sonu's grandmother, Krishnabai, and other aunts, uncles, and relatives. As our time was precious, we sang some hymns, told the 'Parable of the Sower,' and taught them a Scripture text. All were attentive, and accepted with gratification the little Marathi leaflets we had taken with us. At the close several pressed the necessity of a girls' school in the village. We learned that there was no Government school, nor any private school, for girls in the place. The village consists of three parts, is well peopled with high-caste Hindus, and the call seeming an urgent one, we heeded it. The next day we went out with Mr. Hume, who consulted with the men in the village. One little house was shown us, which seemed very central. The owner, a rich man in Bombay, was visited, and on the first day of August a girls' school was established in Warli. That day thirty-five names were registered; nearly all girls. A few *little* boys came with their sisters through August. When the question of a teacher arose, we did not know what to do. I called our matron and told her of the call. She asked if we could trust her, and being heartily assured, she has been the teacher of the school till the close of the year. In September all the girls in one part of the village were forbidden to come because we were Christians, but later on this fright ceased, and we had over forty in the school before the year closed. Some of these always attend the Sunday School and bring their mothers, sisters, and others."

We had marked some more extracts for reprint. But space will not permit us to do more than quote the following account of Cordial Invitations in the Konkan.

Mr. Abbott writes:—"In the month of November Mr. Imam Baksh and myself made a very delightful ivisit to the capital of the little Native State of Janjira, which lies forty miles south of Bombay. With his customary hospitality we were made State guests by the Nawab, and in an interview with him and his Prime Minister received a very cordial invitation to commence missionary operations in their State. The Prime Minister assured us that every facility possible would be granted us. A school-house with its furniture was placed at our disposal with a most liberal grant of money if we would consent to manage their High School, and we were assured that the State would not look with any jealous eye if converts were made to Christian faith. They would, on the other hand, rejoice that a civilizing agency had been planted in their midst. The lack of men and money has hindered our promptly entering this door that Providence has seemed to open so widely to us.

"Another call came from the town of Bassein, 30 miles north of Bombay. A deputation from the leading men and Municipality requested that we open an Anglo-Vernacular School in their town. A building was promised rent free and the assistance of money. They were willing that the Bible should be taught. From lack of funds this call also has gone by unheeded. The villagers in the Roha Taluka are asking us for schools, and gladly submit to our conditions that the Bible and Christianity must be taught in them. The calls are many; will not God's people give more liberally that doors opening for us may not be closed against us, because we do not promptly enter in?"

To those interested in mission work in this country we recommend this report as conveying much information on a subject which evokes their sympathy. To those who do not profess such interest we recommend the report, and think that a perusal of the pages will prove that the work which these self-denying men and women are quietly and ostentatiously accomplishing deserves the support of all who have at heart the good of this country. And there are equally devoted missionaries and just as much good solid work to be found in missions of other denominations as in the American Marathi Mission.

SCHEME FOR THE DIPLOMA IN SANITARY SCIENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following is the copy of a letter addressed by me to the President of the committee appointed by the medical faculty to consider the proposition of instituting a new examination in state medicine or public health, and the scheme for the diploma in sanitary sciences, in connection with the Bombay University.—Yours &c.

R. N. KHORY.

To the President of the Committee.

Dear Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the medical faculty, held in February 1889, in the C. J. Hall (Dr. Pinkerton in the chair) a proposition, duly moved by Dr. C. Hormusjee and seconded by Dr. DaGama, was passed by a majority, Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee and myself having voted against it. To give practical effect to the proposition a committee was appointed, of which you are the president. As many members on this committee were not present in the meeting, they are not in possession of the ground which induced me, and perhaps Dr. Eduljee, to vote against the proposition. I therefore take this opportunity to lay my views before the committee, believing that they will have some influence on their deliberations.

To begin with, I may state that I am not against this proposition or any propositions having for their object the institution of new degrees or diplomas in connection with this University. But degrees and diplomas are mere names and have no value *per se*, except as representing a certain amount of knowledge in those who hold them. The certificates of sanitary sciences as put down in the resolution of Dr. Cowasjee ought in my opinion to represent knowledge of these sciences of the highest order, as otherwise it has no meaning whatever. Already hygiene is one of the numerous subjects required for the degree of L. M. and S. It cannot be the object of the proposition to omit it, because if that were the case it would be an innovation of doubtful utility. It will lower the value of the degree of L. M. and S., which represents medical knowledge of a very high order, and throw an unnecessary and additional burden of a separate examination on students after the final examination. I am sure that Dr. Cowasjee himself would not advocate such a step. Hence, I believe that the examination for this certificate ought to be different from, and for the matter of that superior to, the one already held in connection with the examination for the degree of L. M. and S. It is evident that for such a certificate the examination must be the test of a most perfect knowledge of the sciences connected with sanitation. Hence, it is the duty of the University, before instituting this new diploma, to ascertain that sufficient materials exist in connection with the University to make the examination a success. The question, therefore, to be decided by the committee is whether such materials do already exist, and if not, whether there is any chance of our obtaining such materials. Even for such an examination of hygiene as is held in connection with that for L. M. and S., Dr. H. V. Carter, late Principal of the G. M. College, complained in a letter to Government that the materials already at the disposal of the G. College authorities, for imparting instruction to sudents for the examination in hygiene, were not sufficient, and applied for a supply of instruments and other appliances necessary for such instruction. Government, for reasons best known to themselves, refused this application. His subsequent appeal to the public for the same was also not heeded. When it was not possible to obtain materials for giving a sound instruction in hygiene as taught in the G. M. College and as required at the L. M. & S. examination, what reasons have we to believe that the same will be forthcoming for the instructions necessary for the examination of this certificate in hygiene?

Again, hygiene, if properly studied, is a very wide subject. It is not only connected with the medical sciences, but also with the engineering sciences. It is both a theoretic as well as practical subject rather it is more practical than theoretical. In order to make this certificate a reality, and not a sham, it is necessary to take measures to have proper materials provided for imparting a sound instruction. For this purpose a new chair will have be created, to which for a long time trained experts from England ought to be appointed. Arrangements will have to be made for a long and practical course of lectures, and a large stock of instruments and other appliances to be provided for. If the certificate in health is meant to represent qualifications of a very superior order, it will fail in its object, in the absence of these facilities, and will be merely a dead letter. But if it is meant to be conferred on those who possess only bookish knowledge—knowledge not very different from that required at the L. M. and S. examination, the institution of such a new certificate will be a sham and a fraud on the public. Even in the United Kingdom such certificates are a creation of a few years, and it was subsequent, and not prior, to the existence of ample materials for this purpose. Hence, the proper course for the committee, or rather the University, will be to wait till ample materials for this purpose are procurable in Bombay. To institute a new diploma first, then to think of materials necessary for it, is equivalent to placing the cart before the horse.—Yours &c.

R. N. KHORY.

RAILWAY INCONVENIENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would point to the Government authorities the sufferings of travellers on the Indian Midland Railway. A passenger train leaving Itarsi at 9 a.m. passes through Dewangunj and Bhilsa stations between the hours of 2 and 3 p.m., the hottest part of the day. Feeling the want of a wash I called the attention of the guards and station-masters to the fact of there being no water in the first and second composite carriage, and the only satisfaction I got was in being informed that "no bhisties were allowed." Some native passengers wanting water had to wait till a charitably-inclined station-master (a few stations further on) gave them some. Although I called for water at several stations the cry was "No bhisties allowed." The necessity of water must be felt by every traveller during this time of year, and surely people who help to enrich the coffers of the railway expect some little comfort in return.

FREQUENT TRAVELLER.

THE following resolution on the subject of steaming in cotton factories was adopted on Tuesday (2nd April) at a meeting of the Lancashire manufacturers held in Manchester:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is of greater importance that the knowledge and opinions of employers should be utilised in the preparation of any bill having for its object the internal regulations of factories, and that legislation based upon a one-sided inquiry might prove extremely injurious to employers and operatives."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE SILVER PLATE DUTY.

THE following memorial has been sent in by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 4th April, 1889.

The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, at Simla.

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to address you regarding the repeal of the English duty on silver plate, with reference to which this Chamber had the honour to present a memorial to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India exactly five years ago.

2. That memorial, with similar representations from other Chambers of Commerce and kindred institutions, was, my Committee are aware, duly forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, with the full and unqualified support of the Government of India, and the Committee are also aware that during the interval the Government of India has lost no opportunity of representing the imperative necessity which exists for the abolition of the duty.

3. In the opinion of this Chamber, however, the present would be a most opportune time to re-open the correspondence, and the Committee venture to hope that His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to renew his representations for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

4. My Committee feel that it would be supererogatory on their part to recapitulate the numerous reasons in favour of the repeal of the duty. These have never been controverted, and, indeed, are now practically admitted on all sides. But they take the liberty of pointing out how enormously the leading arguments for the repeal have gained in strength since the movement was first initiated. Silver in the interval from 51d. has fallen to 42¾ d. per ounce, so that the duty of one shilling and sixpence per ounce, which was justly described as restrictive and oppressive when it was 35 per cent. on the value, has, now that it amounts to nearly 43 per cent., become almost prohibitive of the use of the metal for commercial and industrial purposes. In the meatime, there are good grounds for believing that, owing to the rapid increase in the number of English people visiting this country, and largely also to the effect of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition in London in 1886, the demand for Indian silverware has been increased to such a point that the removal of the English import duty would be at once followed by the development of an important trade which would not only benefit the artisan class in this country but would have a perceptible influence on the permanent value of silver, and thereby on the loss in exchange which the Government of India has to incur on its own remittances.

5. On both of these points the evidence adduced before the recent Royal Commission on Gold and Silver is complete and conclusive, and, if no other argument existed, my Committee consider that the importance attached to it by the Commission as a remedy for the existing depreciation in silver, would alone be sufficient to justify the claim for a repeal.

6. The chief, and, in fact, the only, difficulty in the way of the abolition of the duty has hitherto been, my Committee understand, the question of meeting and adjusting the duty-back on the silver-plate held by manufacturers and tradesmen in England. But seeing that the duty paid for some years past has only been from £50,000 to £60,000 per annum, it does not appear that if the drawback were limited, as it might reasonably be, only to such articles as had paid duty within a certain fixed period anterior to the date of repeal, the total sum repayable would be sufficient to appreciably disturb the financial equilibrium of a country like England.

7. The repayment of the drawback, moreover, as well as the repeal of the duty, might easily be extended over three years at the rate of six pence per ounce per year; but in the event of that mode being adopted, it seems to the Committee that arrangements should be carried out for enabling Indian-made silver goods to be imported into England on payment of the ruling duty, either by recognising as equivalent to hall-marking the stamps of the Indian mints or by affixing a special English stamp on payment of the duty, care being taken in the latter case that it should be such as not to destroy the design or ornamentation of the articles. This course might not admit of an exact assay of the metal before stamping, but if buyers were aware that they had to protect themselves in this respect and that the Customs stamp conveyed no guarantee of quality, they might reasonably be left to do so. Manufacturers and importers at the same time would not be likely to expend costly labour and pay duty on inferior metal on the chance of passing it for superior quality.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman. JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.

SURAT FIRE RELIEF FUND 1889.

THE following subscriptions have been received into the Bank of Bombay up to yesterday, the 23rd April 1889, on account of the above fund:—

Ardasir Manockjee Watcha Gandie	30
H H Sir Vibhajee Jam Sahib of Jamnagar	1,000
Hon'ble J B Ritchie	250
Mr Cowasjee Bazonjee Karani	151
Samuldas Kimatram	100
Bai Awabai, wife of Cowasjee Bazonjee Karani.	51
J J M	8
A Zartosthi	5
Messrs W & A Graham & Co	500
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt.	2,000
Lady Sakerbai Dinshaw Petit	1,000
Mr Framjee Dinshaw Petit	750
Mr Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	750
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet	350
Messrs. E D Sassoon and Co	1,000
A Parsee Family	10
Hon'ble Sir Charles S

THE PAPERS IN THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

In the Bhor case the charge is "that you personally, on or about the 7th September, 1887, corruptly received the sum of Rs. 10,000 from Sardar Vithalrao Narayan Natu, on behalf of Shankarrao Pandit, Chief of Bhor, as an inducement to favour the said Shankarrao Pandit in your official capacity of Commissioner, Central Division."

Bhor is a Native State under British protection, lying between the districts of Satara and Poona in the Central Division. Up to the 2nd of November, 1887, the Collector of Satara was Political Agent for the Bhor State, but since that date the Political Agent is the Collector of Poona. The Chief is known as the Pant Sachiv. The Political Agent is subject to the control of the Commissioner, through whom all communications between the Pant, the Political Agent, and the Government of Bombay pass. In March, 1887, the post of Karbhari to the Bhor State had become vacant. The Pant asked for the services of Krishnaji Ballal Phatak, commonly spoken of as Dada Phatak, a man whose permanent post is that of clerk to the District Court of Poona and Native Agent for Sardars in the Poona Agency under the Judge. Mr. Crawford accepted this nomination, but with an intimation that he would have perferred a man with more revenue experience.

The story told by the prosecution is that when Dada Phatak was appointed to his post Mr. Crawford sent him a message through Yadavrao to the effect that he was to obtain money from the Pant for Mr. Crawford, and asking him to come and see Mr. Crawford. It is said he went and saw him accordingly, and was told to tell the Pant what Yadavrao had spoken about, and that he made the desired communication to the Pant. It is then said that in April Dada Phatak was again in Poona and saw Yadavrao and afterwards Mr. Crawford, and that the latter told him that he was going to Mahabaleshvar, that he would halt at the Shirval bungalow on his way down, and that he wished to see the Pant there. Mr. Crawford did make a visit to Mahabaleshvar, going up on the 14th of April and coming down on the 18th, and he had an interview with the Pant at Shirval. The story for the prosecution is that in the course of the interview Mr. Crawford asked the Pant for Rs. 25,000. The Pant came to Poona in the end of July and stayed till the middle of September. During that visit, according to the case for the prosecution, the Pant had several interviews with Mr. Crawford, at the first of which Mr. Crawford asked for Rs. 15,000, and the Pant agreed to give Rs. 10,000. The Pant on the 6th of September drew a sum of Rs. 10,000 from the Sathes, bankers in Poona, with whom he had an account. This amount, it is said, was changed into notes, and on the 7th September sent to Mr. Crawford. At a later interview Mr. Crawford is said to have acknowledged its receipt. The case for the prosecution as to the motive for this alleged payment and the benefits looked for in return for it has somewhat changed its character during the enquiry. In the opening of the case it was contended generally that the object of the payment was to induce Mr. Crawford to deal favourably with the Pant; and it was suggested that the communication of a particular order to him directly in anticipation of its official communication was an instance of special favour shown. In the reply we were asked to hold that the Rs. 10,000 was the price for a particular order of the 7th of September, 1887, on the subject of the cutting of the Pant's forests, which, it was suggested, was an improper order.

This story naturally divides itself into three parts: first, the preliminary transactions before the interview at Shirval in April; secondly, the interview at Shirval; thirdly, the transactions in July and September, including the alleged payment of the Rs. 10,000.

As to the first part of the story, the witnesses to it are Dada Phatak and Yadavrao. Dada Phatak in examination-in-chief gave his account of the matter thus:—

"Yadavrao Sathe told me Mr. Crawford wished to see me, and I went to see Mr. Crawford. I went into his visitor's room. Half is dining room and half sitting room. Mr. Crawford asked me about my appointment at Bhor and when I was going. He then asked me about my former services. I answered, and some other conversation took place, and then I came out. In that conversation I told Mr. Crawford I knew him formerly, but had never called on him. When I had got out into the garden, a sipahi came and told me the Saheb wanted me back. I went back. Then Mr. Crawford said to me, 'Yadavrao Sathe has spoken to you. When you go to Bhor, tell that to the Pant. You know me well.' Yadavrao had had a conversation with me before. That was when he brought me the message."

As to the interview at Shirval, a number of witnesses were called to speak to the fact of the interview, but as there is no dispute as to an interview having taken place, it is unnecessary to refer to them here. As to what passed at the interview the witnesses for the prosecution are the Pant himself and Dada Phatak. The Pant's account in examination-in-chief was this:—

"I met Mr. Crawford in the travellers' bungalow; my Karbhari had gone to Shirval before me. I can't fix for certain the date of this interview. It was in April, 1887. I had a conversation with Mr. Crawford at the travellers' bungalow on that occasion. The interview took place at night. At my conversation with Mr. Crawford no one was close by. My karkun and other attendants were at a distance. The conversation took place outside the verandah of the bungalow. Mr. Crawford told me Mr. Grant's message that I should print my annual report. It had formerly been sent in writing. We may have talked on this occasion about other matters, but I do not remember them now. Mr. Crawford said to me that if I arranged up to 25 he would keep his regard on me.

With regard to the events in September and what led up to them the evidence for the prosecution is as follows. The Pant alleges that, at an interview with Mr. Crawford about the end of July, Mr. Crawford pressed him for Rs. 15,000, and he promised to lend Rs. 10,000. After this he believes he had one interview only with Yadavrao and Hanmantrao, which he thinks was in July. He says he sent for Yadavrao to ask him to stop Mr. Crawford from demanding money.

The Pant's account of the interview with Mr. Crawford, which he puts in July, is this:—

"I next came to Poona at the end of July, 1887. I stayed in Poona on this occasion up to the end of Bhadrapad, that is, early in September. During that visit I had two or three interviews with Mr. Crawford. At the first meeting Mr. Crawford asked me what I had done about what he had told me at Shirval. I told him I could not arrange to pay so much. He said, 'It is very necessary to me you must give Rs. 15,000.' He said if I did not give him Rs. 15,000 Mr. Grant and Mr. Lee-Warner have already been against me, and he himself would write to Government and make me a loser. I said I had not with me such a large balance, but I should arrange to lend him Rs. 10,000. He said, 'Make your arrangement for a larger sum as soon as you can.'"

We now come to the month of September, 1887. After he had had an interview with Yadavrao and Hanmantrao the Pant says that he issued an order to his Poona karkun to draw Rs. 10,000 from Sathes' bank. This order, dated the 2nd of September, was, in accordance with the regular procedure adopted in the Pant's office, first sent to Bhor. There it was registered and returned to the Poona karkun, Keshav Vishnu Deshpande. Keshav Vishnu received the order back on the 6th of September, and at once drew Rs. 10,000 in cash from the Sathes. That this money was drawn is, we think, proved by Vishnu's evidence, confirmed by the evidence and books of the banker Sathe. Vishnu says that he got the money between 6 and 7 a. m. and informed the Pant, who told him he wanted notes. Accordingly he went again to Sathe and got notes amounting to eight or nine thousand rupees. Here again he is confirmed by Sathe, but neither of them can say precisely what the value of the notes was. Vishnu states that he brought the notes and the cash to the Pant's palace and then proceeded to count the notes.

Two witnesses have been called to confirm this evidence as to the counting of the notes. One is the karkun Sadashiv, who says he counted with Keshav Vishnu notes of the value of seven or eight thousand rupees. The other is Shridhar Jagannath, the Educational Inspector at Bhor, who says he saw Keshav Vishnu and Sadashiv counting notes in September, 1887. The Pant's statement is that he received the Rs. 10,000 in notes from Keshav Vishnu. He says:—

"I gave the notes to Baba Saheb Natu. I asked him to go to Mr. Crawford and give them to him. I can't fix the date when I gave these notes to Natu. Immediately after the money came to me I gave it to Natu. When I gave the money to Natu, Dada Phatak was outside at the time. I was in the hall of my vada and he was outside in the verandah."

After this the Pant says that he saw Mr. Crawford, who told him that the money had been received.

As to the Pant's giving the notes to Natu, and the delivery of the notes to Mr. Crawford, Phatak's statement is that he went to Satara about the 1st of September and returned to Poona by the evening train of Tuesday, the 6th of September. On the morning of the 7th about 7 or 8 a.m., he went to the Pant, whom he found sitting in his divankhana. Baba Saheb Natu, he says, was also sitting there.

After quoting the evidence of Dada Phatak and Natu, who alleged that they handed over the notes to Mr. Crawford at his bungalow, the Commissioners quote Mr. Crawford's denials of the allegations and his accounts of his relations with the Pant. They then proceed:—

We have to form an opinion as to which of these stories is true. In doing so we think it right to look at the transaction as a whole, but we cannot omit to examine the details of each of the separate parts.

As to the alleged preliminary negotiations antecedent to the interview at Shirval in April, the story of the prosecution has much in it that is difficult to accept. Dada Phatak was upon his own showing almost a stranger to Mr. Crawford and had not seen him for years. His permanent appointment, and his chances of promotion, were in a branch of the service with which Mr. Crawford had nothing to do. His appointment as karbhari had not originated with Mr. Crawford, but, on the contrary, Mr. Crawford had acquiesced in it somewhat unwillingly. Yet he says that Mr. Crawford at once admitted to him that he had already been carrying on corrupt negotiations with an official of the Bhor State, and asked him to assist in similar proceedings. Dada Phatak represents himself as a man who without pressure of any kind, and without any apparent motive, at once assented to take the part assigned to him; and this part of the story rests only upon his word and that of Yadavrao, a witness to whom we give no credence. Still this part of the story might be true. If the central transaction of September were established, it would render this matter credible, but the evidence as to this matter does not, in our opinion, strengthen the probability of the truth of the principal incident.

With regard to the interview between Mr. Crawford and the Pant at Shirval there are three points on which the story of the prosecution and that of the defence are in conflict. First, the witnesses for the prosecution say that the interview took place when Mr. Crawford was returning from Mahabaleshvar, while those for the defence say that it took place on his way up. The difference is in itself of no importance; it was said, however, to have become important as a test of the good faith of some of the witnesses for the prosecution, for it was said that if the account given for the defence was true, there must have been a fabrication of documents on the part of at least one of the Bhor officials. The evidence stands thus. The Pant and a number of other witnesses for the prosecution fix the interview on the return journey, and in support of their view the Mamlatdar of Shirval produced bills of expenditure, which had all the appearance of genuineness, and seemed, and were said, to have been sanctioned according to the ordinary routine, including one for the materials of a dinner for Mr. Crawford on the 18th of April. On the other hand, Mr. Crawford says the interview occurred on his way up to Mahabaleshvar. Mr. Grant, the then Collector of Satara, with whom Mr. Crawford stayed at Mahableshvar, says that Mr. Crawford during his visit told him of his conversation with the Pant; and an entry in the travellers' bungalow book purports to show that Mr. Crawford on the way down paid for his own dinner, and there is some other evidence to which we attach no importance. As to this point of the date it is quite possible that Mr. Crawford's memory may be at fault, and it is quite possible that Mr. Grant may confuse what Mr. Crawford told him on the occasion in question with what he told, him at a subsequent time. And, again assuming Mr. Crawford's recollection to be correct and that the interview took place on the way up, the Pant's officers knowing that Mr. Crawford had gone up, and learning, as they might well do, when he was coming down, may very possibly have made arrangements for his dinner, although he may not have eaten what they provided. If this were so, when they came long afterwards to speak of the interview, the witnesses would naturally fix on the date which they found on the documents. Upon either view we do not feel constrained to impute to any one wilful perjury as to date or the falsification of documents, and therefore the contradiction is immaterial. The other two points as to which the witnesses for the prosecution and those for the defence contradict one another at this period are, whether the interview took place at Mr. Crawford's desire or was of the Pant's seeking and what passed at the interview. These points are of great importance, but they can only be judged of as a part of the story viewed as a whole.

The case for the prosecution must, in our opinion, stand or fall according to the truth or falsehood of the events alleged to have occurred during the Pant's subsequent visit to Poona. As to that period there is a complete contradiction between the witnesses for the prosecution and Mr. Crawford. The essential points in the story for the prosecution are the interview with Mr. Crawford, put by the Pant in July, at which it was arranged that he should pay Rs. 10,000, the drawing of Rs. 10,000 from Sathe's bank on the 6th of September, the payment of the money to Mr. Crawford in the middle of the day on the 7th, the drafting after that of the order of the 7th, and the subsequent interview at which Mr. Crawford admitted the receipt of the money. Of these circumstances the only one beyond doubt is the drawing of the money on the 6th September, everything else is denied. On the other hand, Mr. Crawford says he had an interview with the Pant on the 6th at which the subject-matter of the order of the 7th was discussed, and that the order was made in consequence, and he wholly denies the story of the bribe.

The question whether the interview of the 6th September sworn to by Mr. Crawford took place or not can, we think, be answered with considerable certainty, and, if answered in the affirmative, it goes far to dispose of the case. The Pant had on the 10th of May, 1887, sent a vernacular petition to Mr. Crawford with reference to his right to cut timber in his forests. This petition was referred to the Political Agent by a note of B. G. Sathe, the Native Assistant. Mr. Crawford says he did not see it, and the appearance of the document confirms him. A reminder was written by the Pant, dated the 1st of August, 1887. This document bears no register number of the Pant's office, from which the inference is that it never passed through that office. Mr. Crawford says it was presented to him by the Pant on the 6th of September, and formed the subject-matter of conversation; this is denied by the Pant. It is a document produced by the prosecution from the files of the Commissioner's office, and it bears a pencil endorsement in Mr. Crawford's writing "presented 6th September, 1887." And in the letter written the next day, the 7th, Mr. Crawford said, "I duly received your yadi of the 10th May last for which you have asked an answer yesterday." These contemporary documents in our opinion establish the fact of the interview of the 6th of September. This is confirmed by another circumstance, namely, that the letter of the 7th issued from the office on that day. If money was, as the prosecution allege, paid to Mr. Crawford on the afternoon of the 7th, and he then wrote the draft letter at his house in Kirkee, three miles from the office, it could not under ordinary circumstances have issued the same day, and there is no intimation of urgency upon it, or upon the letter to Pendse which accompanied it; whereas if the interview took place on the 6th, and the draft was written on the morning of the 7th, it might well reach the office at the time of opening and all would be natural. Moreover, in a subsequent letter of the Pant he refers to an interview in September at which business matters were discussed. This is inconsistent with the Pant's evidence and consistent with Mr. Crawford's.

To meet this case the prosecution called evidence in reply to prove an *alibi* for Dada Phatak by showing that he was at Satara on the 5th and part of the 6th of September. The evidence called on the subject may be generally true, and it may establish that Dada Phatak was at Satara on the 5th. If so, it would show that Dada Phatak did not on that day see Mr. Crawford and arrange for the interview next day. But we think any one speaking a year after the event might easily be mistaken as to the person who discharged the formal office of applying for an interview. We are not satisfied that there is any impossibility in Dada Phatak's having been in Poona in time to be present at the interview on the 6th. In our opinion it is established that that interview did take place, and that the evidence for the prosecution is untrue on this very material point.

We proposed next to examine whether the books and papers of the Pant support or discredit the allegation that the Rs. 10,000 drawn on the 6th of September was paid to Mr. Crawford on the 7th. On the 8th of September the Pant issued the following order to Keshav Vishnu:—

"You have probably brought the Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) from Sathe's in accordance with the order already issued; send it to the head-quarters at Bhor. Let this be known to you (presented). Dated 8th September 1887 A.D., Camp, Poona."

In accordance with the usual procedure this order was sent to Bhor and was returned to Keshav Vishnu on the 11th of September. In consequence of this order Vishnu wrote out a report, or invoice, described as report No. 72, which he says he gave to the Pant when he was leaving Poona for Bhor. The Poona day-book contains an entry dated the 17th of September showing the despatch of the Rs. 10,000 with the Chief's party to Bhor. There is a corresponding entry in the Poona ledger, and endorsed on the report No. 72, there is an entry of the receipt and credit at Bhor of the Rs. 10,000. That this money was treated as being in the Pant's palace at Poona up to the 17th of September is shown by by the evidence of R. M. Gulabrao. He examined the cash balance on the 16th, and finding it to be Rs. 10,000 short asked the Pant, who said he had the money himself. Gulabrao accordingly certified the balance in the books. The Pant appears to have left Poona on the 17th of September, and on the 19th of September, Trimbak, the Potnis at Bhor, had an entry made in his day-book of the receipt of Rs. 10,000 from the Poona karkun with report No. 72. There is a corresponding entry in the Bhor ledger. The day-book entry is that the amount was received "in cash by the hands of ——."

Trimbak says, "Rs. 10,000 were paid to me the day this entry was made. It was paid by the Pant Saheb. I can't say whether the money was brought from Poona or not. I have not filled in the name of the person who brought the money, because it was handed me by the Pant Saheb himself." In cross-examination he said, "When I made the entry (Exhibit DL) I believed what it stated to be true." The whole of the evidence of the Pant's karkuns and the office books show that the Rs. 10,000 which are said to have been given to Mr. Crawford were treated as being in the Pant's palace until the 17th of September, as having been remitted to Bhor on the 17th, and as having been received and credited in the treasury there on the 19th. Everything connected with the money, so far as appears in the accounts, is regular and in order, except that the name of the person who actually brought the money into the Bhor treasury is left blank. It was suggested for the prosecution that the blank in the entry in the Bhor day-book shows that the transaction was not what it purported to be; but the evidence of the man who made the entry contradicts this. He says he believed the entry to be true, and he gave another reason for the blank.

The Pant's explanation is as follows. He says, "This order is to send the money to head-quarters at Bhor. I sent such an order because the money was payable from my balance at Bhor. It was not actually paid at Bhor. The meaning of this is that the sum was not to be entered against the name of Mr. Crawford. The Rs. 10,000 were never sent to Bhor. I paid the money which I had of my own at Bhor to the Potnis or treasurer of Bhor. The money was paid from my own private treasury." In cross-examination he stated that he had in his private treasury Rs. 12,000, which had been there for 16 or 17 years in a box since his father's time; that he had no time to send to Bhor for the money from his private treasury, and so adopted the artifice of pretending to remit Rs. 10,000 from Poona to Bhor. As to the crediting of the money at Bhor he said, "The Potnis told me that Rs. 10,000 were credited in my khasgi watni books of Bhor as having been received with letter No. 72. I told the Potnis to credit the Rupees when I gave them to him, I told him to credit them as received with letter No. 72. I gave the letter and money to him. I told him the Rs. 10,000 had come out of my private treasury." The evidence of the Potnis already quoted, if it be true, shows that the Pant could not have told him this, for he believed the money had come from Poona. The reason the Pant gives for not sending to Bhor for the money is hardly satisfactory, as there was no urgent necessity for his paying the money at once. His private treasury, he says, is in his own custody and he keeps the key of it. There is no evidence except his own statement to prove that he had such a treasury. It was suggested that the artifice of feigned remittance to Bhor was designed in order to conceal more fully the payment of so large a sum of money in Poona. But against this supposition we have the fact that the Pant says he did not keep the matter secret, but told his Potnis that the money came from his private treasury, and, further, the fact that if the story of the bribe be true, the Pant admitted Dada Phatak and Natu into the secret. If secrecy were necessary, Dada Phatak, who was connected with the British Government, was not a likely person to be sent to witness the payment of the bribe. The books and other papers are thus all on the face of them inconsistent with the payment of the bribe, and the statements of the Pant with the view of neutralising this fact are not to our mind satisfactory.

The Commissioners then, at some length and in great detail, proceed to apply to the charge a test to which they attach great value by examining Mr. Crawford's action in matters connected with the Bhor State in order to see whether his conduct is suggestive of guilt or innocence. They express themselves as satisfied that there was nothing corrupt, as alleged by the prosecution, in the order passed by Mr. Crawford, allowing the Pant to cut his forests departmentally or by contract, as he chose. In another matter they find that twelve days after the bribe is alleged to have been paid Mr. Crawford made an order adverse to the Pant on a subject seriously affecting that Chief's pecuniary interests. They conclude:—

In the whole of this series of orders there is not one affording any ground for suspecting corruption. Before the bribe is said to have been asked for, while the negotiations for it are said to have been pending, about the time when the money is said to have been paid, and after that time, we find Mr. Crawford acting on the same principle, that of supporting the Political Agent. We find Mr. Crawford addressing the Pant in a very distant manner, very sharp in his rebukes, and very imperative in insisting upon obedience to the Political Agent. And the only order in the series shown to have been wrong is the one which was recalled at the instance of the Collector on the ground that it was unjust to the Pant. The result is that Mr. Crawford's conduct towards the Pant has been so inconsistent with the story of his having taken a bribe of Rs. 10,000 in September, 1887, as to afford in our opinion very strong evidence that that story is untrue.

We are of opinion that Mr. Crawford is not guilty of this charge.

The general result of our consideration of the charges of corruption is that in our opinion Mr. Crawford is not guilty of any of those charges.

The Commissioners deal finally with the charges of borrowing, and thus conclude their report:—

The thirty-third charge consists of two parts. The first part charges Mr. Crawford with having borrowed money from certain persons, native-born subjects of Her Majesty, within the Division of which he was in administrative charge. Mr Crawford, when pleading to this charge, admitted having borrowed from several persons mentioned in the charge, and no another cases were established. It was necessary to call evidence only to show the amounts borrowed, and that the lenders were at the time of lending within the Division of which Mr. Crawford was in charge. It was thus shown that Mr. Crawford borrowed from Santapchand Navalchand, carrying on business in Poona under the firm of Sobhachand Manekchand, the following sums: Rs. 2,000 on the 10th of September, 1887, Rs. 3,000 on the 10th of January, 1888, and Rs. 5,000 on the 7th of May, 1888. He borrowed from the Poona firm of Kering Amarchand Rs. 20,000 on the 13th of February, 1887, Rs. 2,500 on the 8th of September, 1887, and Rs. 6,000 on the 12th of March, 1888. He borrowed from Sorabji Cowasji Captain of Poona Rs. 8,000 on the 10th December, 1887, and Rs. 6,000 on the 9th of June, 1888. He borrowed from the firm of Jasrup Panamchand Rs. 4,000 on the 29th of October, 1887.

The second part of the thirty-third charge accuses Mr. Crawford of having on various occasions borrowed money from his official subordinates. Three of these cases were proceeded with on the part of the prosecution: a charge of borrowing Rs. 300 from Pendse, the Assistant to the Commissioner, on the 9th of January, 1887, a charge of borrowing Rs. 350 from Soman, then Mamlatdar of Pachora, in March 1888, and a charge of borrowing Rs. 50 from Vad, then Mamlatdar of Bhusaval, in March 1887.

As to the Pendse case the only evidence for the prosecution is that of Pendse himself. He produced a letter from Mr. Crawford dated the 9th of January, 1887, in the following terms: "Kindly help Luis in whatever he wants in sending off kit to Kopargaon, and advance him whatever money he requires. I will repay on my return on Wednesday morning." Pendse, says he on this advanced Rs. 300 to the butler; and on the 15th Mr. Crawford again wrote to Pendse, "Kindly let me know what I owe you for railway freight." Mr. Crawford said that the money was advanced to defray the expense of moving his camp to Kopargaon, an expense which would ultimately fall, according to him, about two-thirds upon him and about one-third upon Government. And Mr. Crawford's letters tend to confirm him as to the nature of the advance. Evidence was called in reply to contradict him, but it completely failed to do so, and we accept his account. The circular of Government No. 956, of the 27th of March, 1844, under which this charge is framed, prohibits, not the incurring of indebtedness in any way, but simply borrowing money from, or on the security of, subordinate servants; the provision is of a highly penal character, and we must not strain it so as to apply it to any case not falling strictly within its terms. In our opinion the transaction in question was not a borrowing within the meaning of the rule.

As to Soman's case, Soman says he advanced Rs. 350 in March, 1887, for which Mr. Crawford promised to send a cheque, but never sent it; and Vaman, the Sub-Registrar of Pachora, confirms him. Mr. Crawford says there was no advance, but that he gave Soman a cheque at the time, which he had always supposed had been presented. We are not prepared to say that it is clear beyond reasonable doubt that the two men are right and Mr. Crawford wrong. We therefore are not prepared to convict on this charge.

As to Vad's case, Vad swears that in March, 1887, he lent Rs. 50 to Mr. Crawford at the Bhusaval railway station. Mr. Crawford swears that he did not. Upon this evidence we cannot convict.

A. WILSON.
J. W. QUINTON.
R. J. CROSTHWAITE.

THE ART OF THE JEWELLER.

At the Society of Arts recently, a paper was read on "The Art of the Jeweller," by Carlo Giuliano. Sir George Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., was in the chair, and, in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, made some interesting remarks. He said:—

In the first place he must defend the native painters of India from the attack made on them for their ignorance of perspective. Perspective was not at all essential to the production of artistic effect in painting, and, indeed, scenery and incident could often be more dramatically pourtrayed without it. For instance, in English pictures of the Jubilee procession through the streets of London in 1887, the Queen in her perspective place is often nowhere, whereas in a native Indian drawing the Queen would be represented ten or twenty times the size of every other person around and about her Majesty, and pervade the whole pageant with her presence: which is exactly what her Majesty did in the eyes of all who saw the Jubilee procession. Perspective is indeed a scientific mode of pictorial representation, in the practice of which the West has attained to great perfection, but it is in no way essential to artistic excellence in painting as is proved by the high merit of the traditionary painters of the East. It is only absolutely necessary to the illustration of a country in connection with its scientific survey, or for the purposes of an estate agent. In regard to the etymology of the word jewel given by Signor Giuliano, although some traced it through the mediæval *jocale*, to the Latin *jocus*, a toy, it certainly went back through the Italian *giojello* (a jewel), the diminutive of *gioja* (joy), and the French *joyau* (a thing of joy), to the Latin *gaudium*. Yet he only knew of one place, in any Latin author, in which the word *gaudium* is used in any way in the sense of jewel, namely in the Preface to Book XX. of Pliny's "Natural History," where the words "adamantem opum gaudium" might be translated "the adamus (diamond?) the jewel (literally 'joy') of opulence." But habitually the Latin for jewel is *gemma*, and for jeweller *gemmarius*; while the Greek for jewel was *lithos*, and *keimelion*, or a thing "laid up in store," i.e., a treasure, and for jewelled, *dialithos*. Evidently the ancient, like the present native Indian jeweller, was, emphatically, a gem-setter. All jewellery as we trace it backward through the Mediæval, the Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Gothic Greek, Roman, Etruscan styles, and in Cyprus, and at Hissarlik and Mycenæ, is seen to be derived from the East; and it is deeply interesting to observe how the traditionary forms and methods of Oriental jewellery have been preserved in Europe even through the so-called "Queen Anne" period in England, and the period of "the Empire" in France, down to the present generation. This is seen by a glance at the collection of the peasant jewellery of Europe made by Castellani, and now exhibited in the South Kensington Museum, and is still more strikingly impressed on one in strolling through the booths at the great fair held in honour of the Blessed Virgin every year at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where the peasant jewellery of every province in France is brought together in the greatest profusion, and its Eastern character is thus forced on the attention of the idlest observer. There could be no deeper degradation than that into which the art of jewellery had in recent years fallen in England. We still had artistic jewellers among us, but they could be counted on the fingers of one hand; and the 2,000 others to be found in the East-end, with the 8,000 who made the name of Birmingham a bye-word all round the world, were no more than ignorant, inconceivably ignorant, and tasteless manufacturers of worthless rubbish of the most affronting vulgarity. The causes of this degradation were many. One was the disassociation in the modern life of Europe of personal ornament from the service of religion. But the chief cause was the competitive spirit of Western civilisation, breathed into it from the first breaking away of the younger Aryas from their ancestral home in Central Asia, and which once and for ever, after the heroic and successful resistance offered by the Greeks to the Persians, differentiated it from the co-operative civilisation of the East. It is hopeless to look to the revival of trades' guilds for a remedy. The guild system is part and parcel of the traditionary co-operative Asiatic economy of life which has gradually been starved out of Europe under the stress of that individual liberty and right of personal initiative so dear to each one of us, and which has given to us the commercial and political mastery of the world. All that a revival of the guild system can do is to create an elite class of art workers in the various decorative branches of national industry. This, however, is a great object, and worth securing; and already in Germany a lively interest is being taken in the resuscitation of the mediæval trades guilds. In this view, it is very fortunate that we possess in the United Kingdom, in most of the old cities and towns, and particularly in London and Edinburgh, a number of richly-endowed guilds that have survived the influences of the modern commerical system; and notwithstanding that until very recently all that they had continued to maintain of their ancient duties was the practice —from which they derive their name—of feasting together they could readily be inspired with renewed vitality; of which the London livery companies have indeed already shown signs. It is now the turn of Edinburgh to bestir itself, and once again to rally to the cry of "Up with the Blue Blanket," or famous banner of the incorporated craftsmen of the "good town," that for so long has lain ingloriously furled in the Merchant Maidens Hospital. But we must not expect too much from the guilds; for it is quite impossible for them to cope commercially with the mechanical productiveness that under the inevitable operation of unrestricted free trade, has blighted every branch of our artistic industries. The long apprenticeship of twenty-one years prescribed by Signor Giuliano was practically an impossibility. The better plan would be to take a lesson from the Hindoos and perpetuate industries in a family, from father to son, through successive generations. In this way the artisans of India served their apprenticeship, not for twenty-one, but for thousands of years before they were born. They came into the world with their minds bent, and their fingers ready trained to their art, whatever it might be; and we saw the result in the unapproachable perfection of their handiwork.

The chairman then passed a warm eulogium on Signor Giuliano, as a jeweller and goldsmith. Like his master, Castellani, he was learned in every style, and thoroughly scholarly in whatever style he worked. Besides this he had a wonderful power, entirely his own, of giving the highest intellectual and sentimental expression to his jewellery. Quinctilian said that the perfection of art is superior to the costliest material, "Ars summa materia optima melior." The spirit of this maxim has ever animated Giuliano, who, in his present paper, has told us that a jeweller's duty is to impress the utmost possible beauty on his materials; and not to endeavour to concentrate as much money value as possible in the narrowest space, according to the vulgar English canon.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr R M Waller, B
Mr C E F Bunbury, B
Mr W Crooke, B
Mr F Walley Dod, B
Mr W E Purser, B
Mr G L Weidemann, B
Mr A H Davis, B
Mr L R Rooper, B
Mr A Wakeman, B
Col W Barron, BSC
Lt-Col H E Eliot, B Inf
Lt-Col R Bartholomew, B Cav
Capt F N Maude, BRE
Capt G R MacMullen, BSC
Capt O C Radford, BSC
Capt R A Wahab, BRE
Capt E E Taylor, BSC
Capt A C Bruce, BRE
Lieut T Quin, BSC
Lieut H C Manton, BRE
Surg-Maj G Waters, Bo M S
Maj T A F Leader, M S C
Surg Maj A M Branfoot, M.
Capt W C H Mackintosh, MSC
Capt B M Hamilton, Bo S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J D Anderson, B, 2 mos
Mr H Thompson, B 3 mos.
Lieut-Col A S Roberts, B Inf, 5 mos
Maj J S Biscoe, B, 4 mos
Surg-Maj W E Griffiths, B, 4 mos
Col E M Stevenson, MSC, 6 mos
Col G R Goodfellow, CSI, Bo, 5 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J C Veasey, B
Mr F G Wigley, B
Capt J Hawkes, MSC
Lt-Col C Cunningham, Bo R E

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re.-1.4.

"PALL MALL" SENSATIONALISM.

APPENDED is the *Times* report of the libel action against the *Pall Mall Gazette*, to which our London correspondent refers in the letter which was published yesterday:—

IRWIN v. THOMPSON.

This was an action for an alleged libel published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* before Mr. Justice Field and a special jury.

Mr. Gill and Mr. Le Breton were for the plaintiff; Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. J. Lawson Walton were for the defendant.

It appeared that in 1883 the plaintiff, who had been a barmaid, married a Mr. Irwin, a retired surveyor of taxes, who at the time of their marriage was in receipt of a pension of £120 and possessed some £3,000 or £4,000. In 1878 Mr. Irwin had suffered from a mental affliction, and had been kept in confinement for some time. This was unknown to the plaintiff at the date of her marriage. Towards the end of 1886 the plaintiff and her husband lived at Dewhurst-road, and Mr. Irwin having no occupation, took to speculating on the Stock Exchange, with the result that he lost very large sums of money. This seriously affected his mind. He consulted Mr. Layard, a solicitor, with reference to his losses, and after some negotiations his account was closed, his creditors not pressing for a considerable sum which was owing. On Feb. 7 the door being locked where Mr. Irwin was, it was broken open, and it was found that he had made an attempt on his life by drinking some liniment. A doctor was sent for, and after an application of the stomach-pump, Mr. Irwin was removed to the West London Hospital. He was afterwards taken to the Fulham Union, and remained there some days. On his return home he made an attack on his wife, so was again taken to Fulham. While there he was seen by two magistrates, who gave a certificate, so he was sent to an asylum, where he remained six or seven months, and was discharged on September 20 as relieved. At the end of the year he instituted divorce proceedings against his wife and Layard, the solicitor, as co-respondent. At the trial only two points were raised—first, the plaintiff's adultery with Layard; and, secondly, whether the husband was debarred of his right to a divorce on account of cruelty towards his wife. Mr. Irwin had charged his wife with conspiracy to put him in a lunatic asylum and to steal his money, but at the trial these charges were withdrawn. The case was heard on July 11 last year, with the result that a decree *nisi* was pronounced, with damages of £750 against the co-respondent Layard, but Mr. Irwin's costs with regard to these charges were disallowed, and the wife's costs to meet these charges were allowed. The following day, July 12, under the heading of "Occasional Notes," this paragraph appeared:—

"We heartily congratulate Mrs. Georgina Weldon upon the brilliant success which yesterday attended her unremitting efforts on behalf of the unfortunate man Irwin. The story which Mrs. Weldon's indomitable energy and uncompromising courage unearthed some months since was told yesterday in the Divorce Court, and it contains within its compass all the materials for a sensation novel. Irwin was the elderly husband of a woman who seems to have possessed considerable charms and the owner of some worldly goods, with the use of which he loyally did his wife endow. But Mrs. Irwin, tiring of her husband and coveting his possessions, entered into an intrigue with his solicitor, Mr. Layard, and then set about getting rid of Mr. Irwin and securing possession of his property. The unfortunate man was drugged, and when in a more or less dazed condition was packed off to a lunatic asylum. The wife then entered into the enjoyment of the whole of his worldly goods. The sequel of the story is quite a romance. The police, as usual, refused to do anything. Mrs. Weldon took the case in hand, rescued the injured husband, ran to earth the guilty wife, burst open by crowbars and sledge-hammers her place of retreat, unearthed the man who sold the drug, maintained the husband until his case could be heard, and finally, yesterday, had the rare satisfaction of compelling the Court to admit that the case had been proved up to the hilt. Decree *nisi* was pronounced, and the solicitor Layard was ordered to pay £750 damages into Court, as well as the costs of the action. The matter must not end here. The public Prosecutor and the Incorporated Law Society have duties to perform in relation to Mr. Layard, which they had better set about discharing at once."

The shorthand proceedings in the Divorce Court were put in and read, but no witnesses were called on either side. For the defendant it was contended that the paragraph in question was fair comment upon the proceedings in the Divorce Court.

His lordship, in the course of a most exhaustive and powerful summing up, commented strongly on the style of the libel as sensational journalism, and said that there was no evidence to support the allegations that the plaintiff and Mr. Layard had conspired together to shut up a sane man in a lunatic asylum and take his money. It was a very serious charge against the plaintiff, the more so because she had been immoral. His lordship, in conclusion, said that the action of the press in commenting on cases in courts of law was most wholesome, but it must not be endangered by writing which, under the guise of defending morality, condemned people to infamy.

The jury, after an absence of half an hour, returned into court, and said that their verdict was for the plaintiff—damages, £1,000.

Judgement accordingly.

Mr. Cock, after some consultation, said that after the verdict of the jury he could not disguise from himself the view they took of the matter, and he had, therefore, advised his clients in another case to accept terms which had been arranged. In the case in which Mr. Layard claimed damages from the *Pall Mall Gazette* there would be judgement for the plaintiff, with £500 damages. In the cases of "Irwin v. Lawrence" and "Layard v. Lawrence," actions against another paper, there would be judgement for the plaintiffs, with £300 damages in each case.

THE FOOD OF THE SOLDIER.

SIR THOMAS CRAWFORD, M.D., Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army, presided on Friday, (29th ult.), at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, when Dr. J. Lane Notter, Surgeon-Major of the Medical Staff, and Professor of Military Hygiene at the Army Medical School, Netley, lectured on "The Soldiers' Food, with reference to Health and Efficiency for Service." The lecturer said that the attention which had of late been drawn to the subject of soldiers' food had no doubt in some measure been heightened by the action of the short service system which had contributed largely to the youth of the Army. The recruit of this Army had not only to work, but also to grow and develop, and unless provision were made for both demands upon the energy of the soldier, there was a thorough break-down, for it was the univeral rule in Nature that when work had to be performed either by man or animal, the food must be in proportion to the labour. The lecturer estimated an average day's work of a soldier to be equal to 300 tons lifted one foot, while 400 tons would be a hard day's work, and 500 tons an extremely hard day's work. The soldier had not a ten mile walk every day; but he had his ordinary drill and gymnastic exercises, along with fatigue duties, and the restrictions in drill as well as the constrainment of muscles by his dress were equivalent to extra labour. All manifestation of energy, whether movement, heat, or nervous action, had its origin in food. He went on to discuss the combinations of foods necessary to produce the energy. Of the invalids of under three years' service passing through the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley, the majority were discharged, first, suffering from pulmonary consumption; and, secondly, from heart disease—a condition of things "favoured by an injudiciously arranged diet." He examined the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE public generally hardly realise to what extent the recruiting for the army is in their hands, remarks *Broad Arrow*, and especially in the hands of large employers of labour. If they would give to those men of the reserve who are in their employment every facility for attending to their military duties when called upon; if, when absent on those duties, they would keep their places warm for them, and when those duties are over take them back to their employment; even, further, if, when engaging labour, they would, other things being equal, show a preference for those who have, at all events in their own estimation, given the best years of their life, because the first years of their manhood, in the service of their country, they would procure more and better recruits for the army than the most wily recruiting sergeant ever sent to Westminster or other recuiting centre.

The *Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette* writes:—We wish all success to those who can devise any scheme for improving the soldier's diet without unduly raising the cost of it. The ordinary mortal knows but little of what results from the various articles which he consumes in the way of food and drink, and would probably be horrified if he could see his inside as the doctor sees it. Therefore, we regard Surgeon-Major Notter's lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution on "Soldiers' Food" as being rather too deep and unpleasant reading for Thomas Atkins, or even for the majority of his officers. As a scientific composition the lecture is, of course, of the highest value; but for appreciation by the ordinary mind it requires a lot of boiling down. To most of us the mere fact that we have eaten, drunk, and been merry, is a sufficient satisfaction, provided no ill effects have ensued. Judging by the appearance of the majority of our soldier-boys, they do not seem to suffer much from their mode of living. Still, if these scientists can succeed in persuading the authorities that the present scale of diet is insufficient for Thomas, they will have done good. At present it is rather hard to follow them. We are not learned in medical science, but we beg, on the ground of common sense, to differ from the lecturer's assertion that "man can live on vegetable food only." He may "exist" but would be a poor specimen of humanity.

We stated recently, remarks *Broad Arrow*, that the defence which Captain Rice and the officers of the *Sultan* would set up before the court-martial, to the charges, on the point of being tried, of having caused the loss of that ship, would be that she stranded upon a rock not marked upon the Admiralty chart. This line, we learn, will be followed by the officers who have now arrived in England. The rock is certainly not marked in the charts given to Captain Rice, but it is said to be known to the P. and O. commanders. The point, however, is one that will of course be cleared up. It will be remembered that a rumour got out during the autumn manœuvres that one of the fleets was sent to operate on the North Sea, unprovided with the requisite charts. The charts were on board, but they could not be found when wanted.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* advocates the formation of a permanent regiment with strong cadres, but weak in horses and rank and file. The latter, it says, should, in the event of a European war, be filled up by men taken from all infantry battalions who have gone through a three months' course. Finally, we would advocate the detaching from this regiment of a company to South Africa, one to Egypt, another to Burmah, and another to the north-west frontier of India. We should thus gain great experience in the tactical employment, &c., of this new force, and be able on any emergency to form a body of men trained alike to using camels and horses.

A rifle cartridge has been invented in France, and some surprising results have been obtained with it at the Vincennes ranges. The new cartridge, which is similar in appearance, weight and every other detail, to the Lebel cartridge, is claimed to possess considerable advantages. In the first place, the metal jacket is entirely dispensed with, and the cartridge can be instantly adapted to all the military rifles, especially the Gras, which is still borne by the French territorial corps. Finally, the cartridge is said to be smokeless, and does not foul or clog the barrel, whilst the cost is 70 per cent. below the price of the ordinary cartridge.

On Saturday, 29th ult., the rifles of the Hon. Artillery Company, which since their withdrawal by order of the War Office, in December, have remained at the Tower of London, were returned to the company, upon the appointment of a new commanding officer and adjutant. At the same time the saddlery and harness of the field battery were sent back from Woolwich, and arrangements are in progress for the early return of the field guns. At a special Court of Assistants held on Friday evening, 28th, Lord de Vesci and Captain Labalmondiere, the new Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant, were elected members of the company.

The division of the Northern Military District, which should have come into operation the week the mail left, has been postponed until July, owing to the inadequate accommodation at Chester Castle for the new head-quarters staff. Considerable alterations will be necessary before a major-general and staff officers can be stationed at Chester.

On the 3rd inst. the 1st Life Guards left Hyde Park Barracks for Windsor, the 2nd Life Guards left Windsor for Regent's Park, and the Royal Horse Guards left Regent's Park for Hyde Park.

The officers of the Royal Artillery have decided to to raise a memorial to the late Col. Duncan, C.B., in the form of a cross, to be erected in the Garrison Chapel, Woolwich.

The arrangements for the manufacture of the new magazine rifle are proceeding slowly, says the *Broad Arrow*, and actual operations are expected to begin soon. Besides the Government factories, contracts and specifications have been prepared and approved of, with several private firms, and it is intended to produce a sufficient number to arm the whole of the Army and Militia, and, possibly, in due course, the Volunteers. Several minor defects in the strength of the magazine extractor, &c., have been put right, and the weapon seems now perfect. We have not seen it pointed out among the new departures in the construction of this rifle, that it has a left-handed twist, the grooves turning from right to left, as in the Gras and several other foreign rifles, instead of from left to right, as in the Martini-Henry, Snider and Enfield. This, of course, gives a drift to the left instead of to the right, as hitherto.

The French army is to have its present revolver replaced by a smaller one, which experiments show is considerably more accurate in the delivery of the bullet.

The commutation of officers' pensions is not to be permitted to the same extent as formerly. Non-effective pay will not be commuted beyond the extent of one-half, and all officers will be required to retain at least £80 per annum uncommuted.

Colonel A. H. Stephens, C. B., has vacated his appointment as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Cambridge, in consequence of promotion to the rank of Major-General, and is succeeded in that appointment by Major and Colonel P. B. Lane, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).

The *Lancet* understands that Sir Thomas Crawford has declined the offer of an extension of the period of his term of service as Director-General of the Army Medical Department, which expires on May 7, and that Surgeon-General W. H. Mackinnon, C. B. has been nominated as his successor.

The officers of the Rifle Brigade (a correspondent writes) brought off a very sporting "point to point" race on the 4th inst. over the Hertfordshire country, about three miles from Hatfield. The conditions were:—Horses to be the property of and be ridden by officers of the Rifle Brigade, on full pay, in proper marching costume; catch-weights over 13 stones. A very fair course, about four and a half miles, was selected by Captain Warren Peacocke, the Master of the Hertfordshire Hounds, and it was marked by the hunt servants at various points. Twelve starters came to the post. The race was run at a good pace from start to finish, and was won by Captain the Hon. H. Hardinge, Mr. Jenner being second, Mr. Lawrence third.

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SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

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SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

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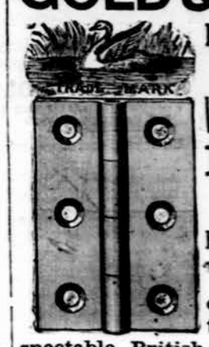

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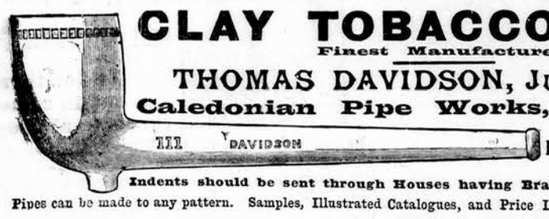

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- "JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
- "HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. — W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. — H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C., and 29, Lansdowne-road "Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of "introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success "wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we "regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the "cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM "CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, "and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many "of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is "consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects "'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the "treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be "rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the "hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of "'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should "always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, "'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the "pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable "remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable "application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most "excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual "remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian "Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the "old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this "week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the "building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are "so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are "well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies "have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many "complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a "specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive "in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures "Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints "and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other "maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia "and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad "case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the "evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already "sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has "bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful "remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, "to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praise; and the "number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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